REMEMBER
WELLINGTON
GIVES YOU VALUE
FOR MONEY.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

EVERYTHING
IN
CYCLES CONSULT
WELLINGTONS
BOMBAY.

VOL. VI NO. 17 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, JANUARY 19, 1918. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. and O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals calling at Aden, Port Said and Marseilles.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

For Sailings and Freight apply to

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE.—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 133 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 361,421.

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1870.
No. 273, Hornby Road, near Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital over Two Lakhs.
Investments in Government and approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GANJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,600,000
Reserve Fund £1,250,000

Head Office:
30, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point.)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Dar-es-Salam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank:

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum secured does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)
Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 36,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 22,100,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Changchun	Calcutta	Rangoon
Darien (Dalne)	London	San Francisco
Hankow	Lyons	Shanghai
Harbin	Fongtien (Mukden)	Sydney (Australia)
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Seattle (U.S.A.)
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tientsin
Kobe	New York	Tokyo
Los Angeles (Cal U.S.A.)	Osaka	Tsingtau
Kaiyuan	Pekin	Tsinanfu
	Singapore	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Re. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E.C.

BRANCHES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, BAGDAD, BASRAH AND AMARA

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Called-up Capital £600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £900,000
Reserve Fund £70,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T. (Chairman).
Sir Edward Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
Emile Francqui, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique.)
Lieut-Col. J. Leigh Wood, C.M.G. (Messrs. Brown Shipley & Co.)
J. C. Georges Bouillat, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.)
J. S. Haskell, Esq. (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
Bromley-Martin, Esq. (Martins Bank, Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:

A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Manekji Petit, Bart.,
Narottam Morarji Goculdas Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 5 PER CENT PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT Accounts at 4 per cent per annum.

Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

BANKING

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,900,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders. £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.
INDIA, BURMA, STRAITS & CHINA
CEYLON, MALAY STATES, JAPAN.

Bombay	Singapore	Hongkong
Calcutta	Penang	Shanghai
Madras	Malacca	Canton
Karachi	Kwala Lumpor	Foochow
Delhi	Ipoh	Hankow
Amritsar	Klang	Peking
Rangoon	Serenbam	Tientsin
Tavoy	Taiping	Yokohama
Colombo		Kobe

JAVA & SUMATRA, PHILIPPINES SIAM, INDO-CHINA, Manila, Bangkok,

Batavia	Saigon	Cebu	Puket
Sourabaya	Haiphong	Hoile	
Medan			

NEW YORK and all Banks in Australia.

BANKERS.—Bank of England, London City and Midland Bank, London, County and Westminister Bank, National Provincial Bank of England, National Bank of Scotland.

The CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principle commercial cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued, does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

J. KEENAN,
Agent.

Esplanade Road.
Post Box No. 34, Bombay.
Office Hours.—10-30 a.m. to 4-0 p.m.
Saturday.—10-30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders. £562,500
Reserve Fund £600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpor
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru (Kelantan)	Shanghai
Galle		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

Opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Re. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors. $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,500,000
old Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
angkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kawla Lumpor	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkew
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted, Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. H. WILSON,
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

BANKING

THE

SUMITOMO BANK

LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 18,750,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 2,100,000

HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA, JAPAN.
BRANCHES AND AGENTS:

Bombay	Hankau	Honolulu
Kyoto	Moji	New York
San Francis	Shimonoseki	Yokohama, etc.,
Hakata	Hiroshima	Kobe
London	Nagoya	Osaka
Shanghai	Tokyo	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

J. SATO, Manager.

Church Gate Street, Bombay.
P. O Box No. 389.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL CHARTER OF THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT, 1899.

Subscribed Capital .. .. Yen. 20,000,000
Paid-up Capital .. .. „ 20,000,000
Reserve Fund .. .. .. „ 5,380,000

HEAD OFFICE:
TAIPEH, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:

LONDON	SHANGHAI	TOKIO
NEW YORK	HONGKONG	OSAKA
AMOY	SINGAPORE	KOBE
CANTON	SOERABAIA	YOKOHAMA
FOOCHOW	SEMARANG	AKO
HANKOW	BATAVIA	GIRAN
KIUKIANG	MAKUNG	KAGI
SWATOW	PINAN	KARENKO
TAINAN	SHINCHIKU	KEELUNG
TAKOW	TAICHU	TAMSUI

The Bank has also a large number of Correspondents at Home and Abroad.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

K. TAKEMURA,
Manager.

56, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorised 50,00,000 0 0
Capital Issued 31,00,000 0 0
Capital Subscribed 31,000,000 0 0
Capital Paid-up 16,33,439 15 5
Reserve Funds 13,37,432 8

HEAD OFFICE.—LAHORE.
Branches:

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhar, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jummu, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are brought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

NAND LAL PURI,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS. BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED .....Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP .....Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND .....Rs. 10,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

"The Silk you have been admiring"

(1) 'YOUR TASTE
(2) 'YOUR STYLE
(3) YOUR FASHION

These have been our Special and Careful Study for years.

'The Silk' you have been 'admiring' is available

—ONLY—

AT—

AHMED E. ESAALI,

EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

THE

INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL

ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
(HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY).

Chairman—The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, Kt.

Attractive Schemes at Low Rates.

For Prospectus and further particulars—Apply to—

SECRETARIES & MANAGERS,
JIVANLAL, DASTUR & Co.,
112, Esplanade Road, Fort.

PRABHAKAR SHILOTRI & CO., LIMITED.

BANKERS.

109, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

Receive funds in Current Savings and Deposit Accounts, Grant Advances on Government Paper, Shares and Stocks, Gold and Silver Ornaments and easily marketable commodities and on commercial credit of customers known to us for a long time, effect purchase and sale of Securities and collect interest and dividends. Apply to:—

Dr. PRABHAKAR S. SHILOTRI,
M.A., Ph. D.

HOTELS

DURBAR DELAVER RESTAURANT

14, Green Street, Fort.

HIGH CLASS CONFECTIONERS and CATERERS.

EXCELSIOR RESTAURANT.

PROVISION, GENERAL MERCHANTS.
and
HIGH CLASS TOBACCONISTS.
193-195, HORNBY ROAD,
FORT, BOMBAY.

CHURCH GATE RESTAURANT

EXCELLENT MANAGEMENT.
BEST CUISINE.
18, Church Gate Street, Fort.

EMPIRE RESTAURANT

Empire Building,
SORI BUNDER.

CENTRAL POSITION AND PROMPT SERVICE.

HOT MEALS AT ANY TIME.

SPECIAL ARMY RESTAURANT.

167-69, Hornby Road, Fort.

Opposite Empire Cinematograph.

ICECREAM & CAKES OUR SPECIALITY.

HOT MEALS AND PROMPT SERVICE

BEST ACCOMMODATION FOR HIGH CLASS HINDOOS.

SHREE ARYA PATHIKA ASHRAM.

(BOARDING AND LODGING)

Girgaum Back Road, Parekh Wadi's Bungalow

HOTELS

EDWARD RESTAURANT

Opposite WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW & Co.

CONFECTIONERS & PROVISION MERCHANTS.

THE PLACE TO SUIT ALL.

KYANI & Co.

DHOBI TALAO, BOMBAY.

BAKERS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.

OUR SPECIALITY

MACROON (ALMOND), BISCUITS, DELICIOUS AND WHOLESOME.

THE EVER POPULAR

EMPRESS HOTEL

NASIK ROAD,

DEOLALI.

MODERATE CHARGES,

FAMOUS FOR CUISINE

SPACIOUS GYMKHANA.

CONSUMPTION

ANOTHER GREAT SUCCESS IN BOMBAY.

Husband writes 14th January:—

"She has no fever, no cough and no blood spitting and has gained 3½ lbs. in weight since my last report to you of 2nd instant."

MY SUCCESSES

in Bombay in cases that eminent Doctors declare "Incurable," "Hopeless," "Advanced" are really amazing.

CONSULTATIONS.

FRIDAY, 11-30 to 1-0 and 4 to 9 p.m.
SATURDAY, 8 to 1 p.m. & 6-30 to 9 p.m.

at
ORIENT HOTEL

Full particulars and proofs from

REV. G. R. WALTERS,
LONAVLA.

THE

GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY.

Prof. JAMES'

Electro Tonic Pearls.

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of overwork and dissipation. In cases of premature old age, involuntary discharges and weariness after slight effort these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.
Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.

V. P. Charges, annas four extra.

SOLE AGENTS:

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.
Market, BOMBAY.

TURKO ROMAN BATH,

WITH MASSAGE AND VIBRATORY MASSAGE

separate arrangement for Ladies.

Restorer and Preserver of HEALTH, STRENGHT AND BEAUTY.

Highly appreciated by the medical world.

Open: 8 a.m. to 9 p.m. Sundays not excepted.

Chambers: 303, Hornby Road, Bombay, opposite Whiteaway Laidlow & Co., Ltd.

A SPECIALIST'S JOB.

A gun crew consists of picked men, each of whom is specially trained for his particular job.

Specialization is the keynote of the Navy's efficiency.

And specialization also makes for efficiency in manufacture.

The success of Dunlop tyres is due to the fact that specialization is behind every Dunlop tyre, from the tapping of the rubber tree on the Dunlop plantations, and the manufacture of the cotton for casings, right up to the last operation, which produces the completed and perfect tyre.

DUNLOP
RUBBER CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in England),
Founders of the Pneumatic Tyre Industry
3, Wallace St., Hornby Rd., Bombay.
OF ALL MOTOR AGENTS. Trade Mark.

BOMBAY WASHING Co
Military Square, Opposite Watson's Hotel, Fort
PIONEER CLEANERS
32 Years' Experience.

Experts in stains removing without cleaning the whole garment, Hats, Gloves, etc.
Dry Cleaning without aid of water, if within 24 hours Extra Charges.
Old white flannels and white silks do not improve in Dry Cleaning by anyone. But we can renovate the same by chemical first cleaning.

"PISTOL" brand insect powder and sticks. Best for the destruction of Bugs, fleas, mosquitoes, etc.
Beware of imitations
Sole Agent :—
T. HARA,
73-75, Nagdevi St.

The Oil of Quality for general cooking, frying, salads and French dressings. It replaces butter, ghee, or olive oil and is considerably cheaper. Sold by all dealers and Stores in 1 lb., 3½ lbs. and 85 lbs. tins.

THE INDIAN COTTON OIL Co. Ld.
Hummum St., Fort, BOMBAY.

B. JOSHI & Co.,
GOLDSMITHS AND JEWELLERS,
Abdool Rehman Street,
Corner Pydhowni Barla Building,
BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 3825.

ECONOMIZE
MAKE YOUR OLD TYRES
IN-TO
SOUND RUNNERS.
DON'T BUY NEW TYRES.
Why pay high prices when we can renovate your Old Tyres positively equal to new ones at a nominal cost ?
Write for our new Price List.
THE EAST INDIA RUBBER EXCHANGE CO.
Opposite Bank of Bombay,
SANDHURST ROAD, BOMBAY.

C. BHOGILAL & Co,
MARBLE & TILES MERCHANTS.
MARBLE FLOORING

Importers of White and Bisei Marble, Tiles, Slabs and Blocks, White Glazed Tiles, and Tiles of every description for floors Walls, Furniture and Mosaic Tiles Polishing Materials Cement, etc.

Contracts Undertaken
Elphinstone Circle, Fort, BOMBAY.
Tel. Add. "Fashion" Bombay.

INDO-AMERICAN TRADING CO.,
ENGINEERS AND IMPORTERS OF MACHINERY,
Servants of India Society's Home, Bombay
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.

Proprietor—
BABAN GOKHALAY
The greatest Producer of Single Phase Motors in the world, Large Stock of
A. C. MOTORS, Generators, Rectifiers, Transformers Converters, & Elect. Instruments.

SUCCESS IN LIFE

is often attributable to good health & making the most of opportunities.

A nervous breakdown has often been the forerunner of disaster, and ill health the barrier to life's prospects.

HUXLEYS NER-VIGOR

of the acid glycero-phosphates improves the general condition by supplying the blood with natural phosphorus-bearing elements, which go to repair and build up broken-down cell life and vitality.

(Original bottles of 50 doses sold throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, etc.
ANGLO-AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL Co. Ltd., Croydon, London.

JUST THE WATCH YOU NEED "OMEGA"
"in the World's Pocket" and high in the World's Esteem

Nickel Case with fine English Leather		Rs. 20 & 25
0.935 Silver	" " "	" 30 & 35
Gold 14 ct.	" " " (Gold Buckle)	Rs. 80
" 18 ct.	" " " " " "	" 100

GUARANTEED FOR 3 YEARS.
Radium Dial costs Rs. 5 Extra.
SOLE AGENTS :—
ABRECHT & CO.
289, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Also can be had from all respectable Watch Dealers in India and Burma.

BEST COORG COFFEE
POPULAR
BISON HEAD BRAND
Try Once.

Grown in Coorg, cured and sized by Machinery under expert supervision; has stood the test of time and secured the highest awards at all the leading Exhibitions.

Few equalled, but none surpassed in excellence and aroma, and the Plantation Coffee advertised by others is not to be compared with ours.

DELIVERED FREE AT YOUR DOOR BY PSOT PER V.P.P. PACKED IN 7 lb. Drill Bags.

Parchment Finest Peaberry	..	Rs. 4-12 per 7 lb. bag.
" No. 1	.. .. ..	Rs. 4-3 "
" No. 2	.. .. ..	Rs. 3-15 "
Fine Peaberry Coffee	.. ..	Rs. 4-7 Per 7 lb. bag.
No. 1 Coffee	.. .. ..	Rs. 3-12 "
No. 2 Coffee	.. .. ..	Rs. 3-6 "

Liberal Terms to the Wholesale Trade for Five Tons and over.

Also FRESH ROASTED AND GROUND COFFEE Post free per V. P. P.

	Pink Label.	Red Label.	Green Label.
6 One lb. Tins	Rs. 7- 4-0 ..	Rs. 5-12-0 ..	Rs. 5- 6-0.
4 " "	Rs. 4-14-0 ..	Rs. 4- 0-0 ..	Rs. 3-12-0.

Pink Label undoubtedly the best, but all guaranteed absolutely pure, and free from admixture of any kind.

Liberal Discount to the Trade.

Stocks and prices liable to fluctuation.

Satisfaction guaranteed; buy from us direct and be sure you get **BISON HEAD BRAND COFFEE** and thus full value for your money and save all intermediate profits.

Our Roasted Coffee has been much appreciated by the Troops in Mesopotamia. One case containing 4 doz. one lb. Tins, Pink Label, delivered free at Bombay Railway Station for Rs. 45.

Small samples sent post unpaid on application.

Kindly mention this paper when ordering.

Apply:—
The MANAGER,
THE HUNSUR WORKS
HUNSUR.—(Mysore Province.)

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA
LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act VI of 1882 on 21st December).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Rs. 50,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 25,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: 3 per cent. per annum allowed on daily balances over Rs. 500 from January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods. Rates on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable rates.
Purchase and Sale of securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION.
DETAILED Rules and further particulars on application.
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OUR "Famous Domestic Suites" of 6 Padlocks, 1¾in., with one non-interchangeable key to each lock and 2 master-keys to fit all 6, Rs. 15 per set; with 2 non-interchangeable keys to each Padlock and 3 master-keys, Rs. 17/4, per set. Excellent for all uses, R. H. PATUCK & Co., 265, Hornby Road.

CRESCENT BALM.—Cheapest, best, unrivalled. "CRESCENT," for colds, Headaches Rheumatism, etc., etc., etc. Better than any other balm in the market. At all chemists and druggists, Japan Insect Powder Company, P. O. Box. No. 388, Bombay. 1800

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C. C. EDUCATION, Poona City—Prepares students' by post in Book-keeping Accountancy, Shorthand, Standing 9 years. Apply prospectus. 1045

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DEOLALI'S PREMIER HOTEL.—Grand Hotel well-known for Best cusine, cleanliness and home comforts and separate Blocks. Moderate charges. Apply H. F. SETNA, Proprietor. 1000

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—LADY TYPIST, State salary, age and reference if any to KRISHNA KUMAR and Co., Princess Street, Bombay, No. 2. 1829.

WANTED—A CORRESPONDENCE CLERK, with thorough knowledge of accounts. Apply sharp to Box No. 639, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1771

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A CLERK, competent in office accounts. Apply in writing J. E. CAPADIA, Isaac House, Grant Road Bridge. 1867

WANTED—A TYPIST, knowledge of Shorthand not essential. Apply sharp to Box No. 638, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1770

WANTED—A PERSON, strong in Commercial correspondence in his leisure hours. Write to KRISHNA KUMAR and Co., Princess Street, Bombay, No. 2. 1826.

WANTED—CUSTOM CLERK well experienced in clearing and forwarding business; pay Rs. 25 to 30. Apply R. E. COLLIN & Co., 7-10, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. 1901

WANTED—A smart Gujarati Hindu CORRESPONDENCE CLERK, knowing typing. Apply sharp to MOTILAL KALIANDAS & CO., 288, Nagdevi Street, Bombay. 1800

WANTED—Experienced M.A., B.Sc., or B.A., and an UNDERGRADUATE for Tutorial High School, Ahmedabad. Apply in person to the MANAGER. 1869

WANTED for an Indian Army Depot a **PAY CLERK with previous experience in Departmental or Regimental Offices. Pay Rs. 30-5-40 to suitable man. Apply forwarding testimonials, etc., to Adjutant Depot, 105th Mahratta Light Infantry, Belgaum.** 1245

WANTED for Bombay and Out Countries COOKS, HAMALS, AYAHS, MASALCHIES, and every kind of workmen. Apply to ABDUL GAFFAR KHAN THEKEDAR, 2nd Pir Khan Street, New Nagpada, Byculla, Bombay. 1796

WANTED—For a Solicitor's office one ENGROSSING CLERK, one CLERK to take searches and two ASSISTANT MANAGING CLERKS. Apply to Box No. 656, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1898

WANTED—A MATRIC or SCHOOL FINAL with Persian as second language for English School, Bansda, stating least pay expected per month. Apply with copies of testimonials, if any, to P. N. BILLIMORIA, Dewan, Bansda State. 1874

WANTED—An experienced all-round SALESMAN, especially to work in Japanese Piece-goods, Sundries and Bunder lines. One knowing typewriting will be preferred. Pay Rs. 45 per mensem. Apply with testimonials, etc., to Box No. 652, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1880

WANTED—AN ENGLISH SPEAKING CLERK with previous experience in Brigade or Regimental Office to superintend Returns Records, and Files of Indian Infantry Depot. Pay Rs. 35—5—40 per mensem to suitable man. Apply forwarding testimonials, etc., to ADJUTANT DEPOT, 105th Mahratta Light Infantry, Belgaum 1177

WANTED—A SECRETARY for an Industrial Investigating and Prospecting Syndicate in Bombay. A Graduate with Science and familiar with business methods preferred. Salary according to qualifications. Applications will be treated as private. Apply with full particulars to AMBALAL SARABHAI, 73, Hughes Road, Bombay. 1803.

WANTED.—A duly qualified Research CHEMIST for an Industrial Investigating and Prospecting Syndicate in Bombay. Experience of similar work essential. Terms according to qualifications. Good Salary. Applications will be treated as private. Apply with full particulars to AMBALAL SARABHAI, 73, Hughes Road, Bombay. 1802

WANTED—An experienced and capable man to take charge of Stevedoring department, with perfect knowledge of measuring and to give capacity of loading of all kinds of cargo. He should also be experienced in discharging and loading of Railway materials and heavy lifts. Shipmasters or Chief officers will be preferred. An agreement of three years will be made. Write with testimonials and salary required to Box No. 651, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1877

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A smart young English-speaking LADY-COMPANION to two Hindoo young ladies in Colombo used to European ways. One with some knowledge of Hindoo or European music preferred. Hindoo, Parsi or Eurasian. Good salary and a comfortable home. Applicants to call by appointment. State age, experience and salary required by letter to DR. C. SRI KANTA, Lit. D. Railway Hotel, Churney Road, Bombay. 1861

SITUATION WANTED.

AN experienced TYPIST wants TYPING WORK during his leisure hours. Please write to Box No. 648, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1868

COMMERCE GRADUATE, experienced Teacher in Book-keeping, competent Accountant, seeks ENGAGEMENT, whole-time or part-time. For particulars please apply Box No. 644, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1797

WANTED—SERVICES of a smart young man matric passed, having banking experience, salary Rs 30 p.m. Apply Post Box No. 266. 1740

WANTED.

WANTED—Two-ton LOCO. STEAM CRANE, 5ft. 6in. gauge, state price, maker and length of Gib. Apply Box No. 641, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1782

WANTED—CUSTOMER for a good Motor Cycle of two seats made by Centre one Cylinder, 3½ horses power. See Mr. NYAYADHISH, Sardargriha, near Crawford Market. 1894

WANTED—A HOUSE having at least two rooms with bath, etc., in good locality. Rent upto hundred. Apply Box No. 658, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1898

WANTED—A VIS-A-VIS or VICTORIA, in good condition. Apply Box No. 654, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1888

WANTED AT ONCE—Three second-hand FORD CARS. Reply giving particulars to CONTROLLER OF MUNITIONS, Bombay Circle, Victoria Terminus, Bombay. 1903

WANTED—SECONDHAND TYPEWRITERS of any make. Write with full particulars to KRISHNA KUMAR and Co., Princess Street, Bombay, No. 2. 1827.

WANTED—SECOND-HAND DIRECTORIES. All of 1917. "Times of India," Thacker India, Khosala, Thacker, Bombay. Write with price to KRISHNA KUMAR and Co., Princess Street, Bombay, No. 2. 1828.

WANTED—One oil filtering MACHINE having capacity of filtering 30C maunds daily, one sizing machine and gray winder. Apply to POPATLAL GIRDHARLAL & Co., Mill Store, Yarn and Machinery Merchants, 14, Hammam Street, Fort, Bombay. 1805

WANTED—Any Attorney's Firm ready to incur all the expenses previously to win two big cases true to their cause against First Class States in Bombay Presidency. For particulars please communicate with "DESAI BROTHERS," c/o The Manager, Bonded Liquor Warehouse, Bassein. Bombay. 1813

WANTED—STUDENTS desirous of joining Colleges to see PRINCIPAL, SUNRISE ENGLISH SCHOOL for Matric and Senior Cambridge, conducted under Educational Experts at Convenient times at 259/261, Hornby Road., opposite Messrs. Cox and Co., FRESH NAMES enrolled for Matric and Cambridge, (July & Dec.) 1918. 815.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—One FORD CAR, another R. C. H. CAR, four cylinders each both in working order. Apply Box No. 655, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1891

FOR SALE—JAIPUR and MIRZAPUR CARPETS of all sizes and tastes in retail at factory prices by MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort.

FOR SALE—A small, quite showy BABA PONY, can be seen at V. G. AKULA, Veterinary Surgeon, Belasis Road, Byculla. 1889

ENGLISH CANOE VICTORIA, just imported, inspection invited from buyers of a very lovely, stylish and smart vehicle. Apply to BALLAJI, 4, Girgaum. 1870

FOR SALE—Two Brand new PALMER TYRES and TUBES, 820 by 120. Price Rs. 475. Apply Box No. 649, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1871

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Gujerati Remington No. 9, Almost New	200
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NICOLLS & COMPANY,
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FOR SALE.

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MATRIC STUDENTS—"Outlines of the Tudor Period" will be a very useful book for revising the Tudor Period as at least two questions will be asked in the Matric. Price As. 4 only. Can be had from ALL BOOKSELLERS. 1899

FOR SALE—One New FINISHING MACHINE, two New CLOTH BALING PRESSES, New BLEACHING PLANT, complete. For particulars apply to CLIMAX MACHINE WORKS Co., 118, Arthur Road, Jacob Circle, Bombay. 1873

FOR SALE—One Marshall's Compound Non-condensing Trip Gear ENGINE, 11" by 19" by 30" Stroke; one Hick-Hargreaves' Lancashire BOILER, 24' by 6' of 150 lbs. pressure. Apply Box No. 650, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1875

FOR SALE—STEEL PIPES, 13 feet long 7 inches in diameter and quarter inch thick. Apply to ESSAJI TAJBHOY, Motilal Mansions, 11, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay. 1746

FOR SALE—At Matheran the "KEEP-SAKE," GOOD accommodation, fin situation. For price, particulars, apply FRAMJI JAMSEDJI BATLIBOI, Forjet Street, Tardeo, Bombay. 1603

FOR SALE—BOILER TUBES, outside size 3½ long, 18 feet (large quantity). Apply DAWOODBHAI NOORBHAI CHOONIA, No. 66, Kambatipura, Bombay. 1799

TO BE LET.

LONAVLA HOTEL, LONAVLA—Furnished rooms with bath rooms TO LET. Apply JEENA & Co 34, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay. 1606

TO LET—Decent Office Premises, Ground Floor, centrally situated, Apollo Street. Apply sharp, Sole Agents, ORIENT HOUSE AGENCY, Tele. No. 3430. 1845

TO LET—Mahableshwar, BUNGALOWS etc., for the coming Hot Season available. Please write for particulars, etc., to P. D. DIKSHIT, House Agent, Mahableshwar. Telegrams "DIKSHIT" Mahableshwar. 1798

DEOLALI.—CAMP VIEW and ROSEDALE at Nasick Road, to let, fully furnished. For rent and particulars apply to Mr. Cama, 24, Esplanade Road. 1337

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder Rooms facing Yacht Club. Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to Rs. 125. Rooms can be furnished and arrangement for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER.

TO BE LET—A commodious BUNGALOW, with vast compound, commanding admirable sea-view, open on all sides, on Altamount Road, suitable for Europeans and Japanese. Available immediately. Apply Box No. 653, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1883

TO LET—FIRST FLOOR of Dr. Fernandes's Bungalow, opposite Mangaldas Wadi, Girgaon Back Road. Accommodation: 1 drawing, 1 dining and 5 bed rooms, etc. Apply FIRST FLOOR. 1819.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

THE IONIC PHARMACY and THE CHEMICAL LABORATORY have been removed to the No. 22-24, Cowasji Patel Street, near Hongkong Bank, Fort, Bombay, where all communications should be addressed from 15th January, 1918. 1736

THE GOVERNMENT DIPLOMA IN ACCOUNTANCY.

PENDING the issue of final orders on the Diploma Scheme, as applicable to the whole of India, permission has been granted to hold the 1st Diploma Examination in 1918 for the Bombay Presidency only in accordance with the regulations sanctioned by the Government of Bombay.

The Examination for the Award of a Government Diploma in Accountancy (on the basis of which Auditors' Certificates will hereafter be granted) will be held at the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay, on Monday, 8th April 1918, and the following days.

Applications for the Examination must be forwarded to the Secretary of the Accountancy Diploma Board, so as to reach his office on or before 31st January, 1918, with a fee of Rs. 50 per candidate.

Applications will be accepted from

(1) Qualified students of the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics and of Davar's College of Commerce, Bombay;
(2) Holders of Auditors' Certificates granted by the Government of Bombay;
(3) University Graduates residing in the Presidency of Bombay;

and (4) Candidates who have passed the Matriculation or an equivalent Examination and have undergone practical training for a period of at least two years under a Chartered Accountant, an Incorporated Accountant, or the Holder of a permanent Auditor's Certificate, recognised by the Accountancy Diploma Board, Bombay, and practising in the Presidency of Bombay.

K. S. AIYAR,
Secretary, Accountancy Diploma Board,
Bombay.

65, Apollo Street,
Bombay, January, 1918. 1844

PUBLIC NOTICES.

LOST.

A JAPANESE white BULL-TERRIER, pink faced with dark spot on the neck and near the root of the tail, about 27 inches high, LOST on 16th evening. Person restoring same, will be rewarded Rs. 10. No. 5, Wodehouse Road, T. NISHIMATSU & Co. 1887

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that we have LOST one Share No. B 930 of the David Mills, Ltd., of the name of Mr. Manilal Navanitlal Chokesy. Please deliver the same to the undersigned, if anybody gets it.

(Sd.) HARJIWANDAS NEMIDAS.
Share and Stock Broker.

Old Share Bazar,
Bombay, 18th January, 1918. 1879

NEW INDUSTRIES IN INDIA.

THE ELECTRO-METAL REFINING CO., LTD., of Ahmedabad, is established with a view to utilize Wastes and Scraps of all metals available and manufacturing therefrom saleable and useful articles such as Pipes, Sheets, Bars, Wires, Screws, Nuts, Bolts, &c., &c., under supervision of the following leading Directors:—

Arthur W. Wise, Esquire, J.P., Merchant, Bombay.
Jamnadas Dwarkadas Dharamsey, Esquire, B.A., Merchant, Bombay.
Hiralal Dayabhai Nanavati, Esquire, B.A., LL.B., Solicitor, Bombay, and &c.

Company's Registered Capital of Rs. 5,00,000 is divided into Ordinary Shares of Rs. 25 each and Deferred Shares of Rs. 10 each. A holder of 8 Ordinary Shares is entitled to subscribe One Deferred Share.

Apply sharp for Shares to The ELECTRO-METAL REFINING CO., LTD., 3053, Richey Road, Ahmedabad, or (Branch) 80, Esplanade Road, 2nd Floor, Fort, Bombay. 1882

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

TENDERS for the supply of the following articles for one year from 1-3-1918 to 28-2-1919 will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time), on WEDNESDAY, the 30th January, 1918.

Tender No. 1 for OOREED (about 37,00,000 lbs.), GRAM (about 4,10,000 lbs.), BRAN, OIL CAKES, RICE, BARLEY, TOOR GRAIN, KOOLTHI, COTTON SEED and SALT, for the Municipal Bullocks, Heifers, Horses.

Tender No. 1A. (Alternative tender to No. 1) for Gram (about 41,00,000 lbs.), Bran (about 4,60,000 lbs.), Oil Cakes, Rice, Barley, Toor Grain, Koolthi, Cotton Seed and Salt, for the Municipal Bullocks, Heifers and Horses.

Tender No. 2, for hay, green grass and rice straw for Municipal bullocks, heifers and cows to be supplied in Bombay.

Tender No. 3, for hay, lucerne grass and rice straw, for cattle, sheep and goats, at the Municipal Slaughter Houses at Bandra.

Alternative rates for the supply of Ooreed (1) as per sample to be inspected in the Office of the Executive Health Officer and (2) of the quality known as Rangoon Ooreed, should be distinctly specified in Tender No. 1.

Forms of Contract, Specification, etc., will be issued free of charge to any one deputed to receive them by the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

The Commissioner is not bound to accept all the items in any one tender.

By order of the
Municipal Commissioner.
J. A. TURNER,
Executive Health Officer.

Public Health Department
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 17th January, 1918. 1886

NOTICE.

A PUBLIC AUCTION of right of pulling down and removing six buildings in line of 50ft. road will be held on 25-1-18 at 11 a.m. in Municipal office.

Terms can be had from Municipal Secretary.

N. S. KARANJIA,
Chairman, M. C.
Kurla Municipality.

Kurla, 14th January, 1918. 1843

THE ALPHA TOURING CAR,

20-22 H.-P. Fitted with ZENITH Carburettor, Electric Lights, and SELF-STARTER. EXTREME ECONOMY ON TYRES. PETROL consumption 25 miles per gallon.

OMIAR MOTOR WORKS,
Chowpatty, BOMBAY.
982

TREACHER & CO., LTD.
(IN LIQUIDATION).

A FINAL DISTRIBUTION of Rs. 25 per share will be paid on and after 15th instant on the Shareholders handing over their Share Certificates to the Central Bank of India, Limited, Hornby Road, Fort.

SHAPOORJI NOWROJI GAZDER,
Liquidator.
Bombay, 14th January, 1918. 1789

FOR SALE.

OFFERS are invited up to the 28th February, 1918, for the purchase of the Gokuldass Ballabhdass Cotton Manufacturing Company, Limited, (in liquidation) inclusive of cotton, cloth, yarn, stores etc.

The Mill is working and is situated at Jubbulpore in the C. P. and contains 15,295 ring spindles and 389 power looms.

The property is open to inspection.

For further particulars apply to:—

THE OFFICE ASSISTANT
to Liquidators,
The Gokuldass Ballabhdass Cotton Mills, Ld.,
Hanoomantal,
1842 Jubbulpore.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
INDIAN MUNITIONS BOARD.

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF MUNITIONS,
BOMBAY CIRCLE,
VICTORIA TERMINUS.

ORDER.

UNDER RULE 11 A (1) OF THE DEFENCE OF INDIA (Consolidation) RULES 1915.

WHEREAS the GOVERNOR-GENERAL-IN-COUNCIL is of opinion that Corrugated Iron Sheets can be utilised in connection with the prosecution of the present war.

Now, therefore, I being an Officer of Government duly authorised by the Governor-General-in-Council in this behalf do by virtue and in exercise of the power conferred on me by sub-rule (1) of Rule 11 A of the Defence of India (Consolidation) Rules, 1915, as subsequently amended, HEREBY REQUIRE all persons who in the course of business, whether on their own behalf or on behalf of others, hold or have control over any such corrugated iron sheets to give to me by letter at my above office within four days from the date hereof, the following particulars in connection with such corrugated iron sheets, namely:—

(a) The quantity held.
(b) The place or places at which held.
(c) The length, breadth and gauge of the corrugated iron sheets.
(d) The price (if known) at which the owner or person entitled to sell the corrugated iron sheets is willing to sell the same by private agreement.

And I hereby further require every such person to refrain from disposing of any part of his stock of such corrugated iron sheets until such particulars have been so given and for a further period of ten days thereafter.

H. A. L. HEPPER,
Controller of Munitions,
Bombay Circle.
19th January, 1918. 1902

Dr. Sir Jagadish Bose's Lecture.

Tuesday 22nd Jan. 1918
At 6 p. m.
AND
Thursday 24th Jan. 1918
At 6 p. m.
AT THE
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

Seats having been allotted to Donors to the Bose Institute, Calcutta, it has been decided to sell the remaining seats to the public.

Stalls at Rs. 15 each
Dress Circle at Rs. 10 each

Plans at Messrs. **Maneckji & Co., 26,** Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, where seats can be reserved.

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE OF RETIREMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client Mr. FRAMJI DORABJI PANDAY retired from the firm of Cawasji Framji & Co., which carries on business as Piece-Goods Merchants at Mulji Jetha Cloth Market, Bombay, as from the 9th day of December, 1916. All debts due to and owing by the said firm have been and will be received and paid by the said firm and that our client will not in any way be responsible for any debts or liabilities of the said firm that may have been incurred or may be hereafter incurred.

Dated this 18th day of January, 1918.

JEHANGIR MEHTA & SOMJEE,
Attorneys for Mr. Framji Dorabji Panday.
1908

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.
No. 97 of 1917.

Re: SAROOPCHAND SIRCHAND DOSHI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Tamba Kanta, a Broker in Jewellery ..... An Insolvent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the abovenamed Insolvent has applied to the Court for his discharge and that the Court has fixed the 5th March, 1918, at 11-30 o'clock in the forenoon for hearing the application.

Dated this 18th day of January, 1918.

R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.

Chief Clerk's Office, High Court,
Fort, Bombay, the 18th January, 1918.
1884

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that ABDUL HUSSEIN DAWOODBHAI TARWALLA has contracted to sell to our client the property at Charni Road, without the Fort, mentioned in the schedule hereunder written.

All persons having any claim against the said property either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease, easement or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 11, Hummum Street, Fort, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Charni Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement three hundred and eighty-eight point twenty seven (388.27) square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue with other adjoining land under Old Nos. 2628, 2629, 2631, 2632, New Nos. A/9642, Old Survey No. 841 and New Survey No. 2/7384 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 1893 (1) and Street No. 1, Charni Road, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by Charni Road aforesaid, on or towards the West by the property of D. C. Pundole, on or towards the North by the property of Shri Jivanlalji Vallubhlalji Maharaj and on or towards the South by the Khetwady Main Road.

Dated this 18th day of January, 1918.

PURNANAND & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

1895

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that TRIBHOVANDAS THAKURDAS and JAIRAMDAS THAKURDAS have contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having or making any claim against the said property by way of sale, mortgage, transfer, lease, exchange, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lien or otherwise, howsoever, is or are requested to make the same known in writing to us at our office at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Naran Dhuru Street, in the Town and Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District, of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 568 3/9 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, under B Ward Nos. 898 (1) and 898 (2) and Street Nos. 94-102 and 94a and which said premises are bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the Naran Dhuru Street, on or towards the West by the sweeper's passage and beyond that by the property formerly of Bai Sakerbai and now of Shrinathji, on or towards the North by the property of Balaji Jagannath and on or towards the South by the property of Hurjiwandas Harishanker.

Dated this 18th day of January, 1918.

MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADAN,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

1896

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the public that Mr. TRIKUMDAS OODHAVJI has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against the said property or any part thereof either by way of mortgage, sale, inheritance, gift, lease, trust, lien, partition, share, easements or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 109, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without having regard to any such claims and such claims (if any) will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground named as Varad, Dongri, and situate at Pahadi, Sub-District Bandra, Taluka Salsette, District Thana, and bearing and having the following Survey and other Nos. and admeasurement together with the trees, etc., standing thereon.

Survey No.	Pot No.	Falni No.	Total Area.	Kharif deducted	Remaining area.	Assessment.
32	,,	2	4-24	0-4	4-20	5- 8-0
,,	,,	5	0-16	0-0	0-16	0- 8-0
,,	,,	9	0-20	,,	0-20	0-10-0
,,	,,	11	0 24	0-1	0-23	0-11-0
,,	,,	13	0-12	0-0	0-12	0- 6-0
,,	,,	14	2- 0	0-0	2- 0	2- 8-0
,,	,,	4	0- 2	0-0	0- 2	0- 1-0

Dated this 17th day of January 1918.

DAPHTARY FERREIRA & DIVAN,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. JEHANGIR EDALJI BISNEY and VICAJI D. B. TARAPOREVALA, both of Bombay Parsi Inhabitants, the Surviving Trustees of the Estate of the late EDALJI CAWASJI BISNEY, under an Indenture of Trust dated the 10th January, 1896, and made between the said Jehangir Edalji Bisney and another and Bai JERBAI, widow of EDALJI CAWASJI BISNEY and others, have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in, or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, charge, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lien, easement or otherwise, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office, 109, Medows Street, Fort, or to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land together with the messuages, tenements and buildings standing thereon situate at and fronting Hornby Road, within the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement about 185 square yards (be the same a little more or less) and bearing Collector's Old No. 182, New No. 5035, Old Survey No. 4, New Survey No. 9407 and bounded on or towards the East by a public well called Chimnaji's well on or towards the West by a footpath and beyond that by the said Hornby Road, on or towards the North by Nanabhoy Lane and on or towards the South by the property belonging to Dinshaw Hormusji Bottlewalla and at present in the occupation of the West End Watch C.., and others and the buildings whereon are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward A No. 1363 and Street Nos. 369 and 371 (formerly Street Nos. 13 and 15) which said premises are at present in the occupation of D. R. Pundole & Co., watchmakers and others.

Dated this 12th day of January, 1918.

J. H. MODI,

For Messrs. Daphtary Ferreira & Divan,
1876 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

RE: ESTATE OF THE LATE SETH GORDHANDAS KHATTAU .....Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of the abovenamed SETH GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, deceased, who died at Nasik on the 17th day of November, 1916, and Probate of whose Will having effect throughout the whole of British India was granted on the 21st day of December, 1917, to Bai VIJKOREBAI, the widow and TRICUMDAS GORDHANDAS and TULSIDAS GORDHANDAS the sons of the said deceased and three of the Executors named in the Will of the said deceased power being reserved to MULRAJ KHATTAU, the other Executor named in the said Will to come in and prove the Will) are hereby required to send in their claims to the said Executors at their office in Oriental Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, within one calendar month from the date hereof, at the expiration of which time the Executors will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have notice.

Dated this 28th day of December, 1917.

CRAIGIE, BLUNT & CAROE,
1532 Attorneys for the said Executors.

SALE BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY & CO.

20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3409.

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO BUILDING CONTRACTORS, HOUSE BUILDERS AND TIMBER MERCHANTS.

AUCTION SALE of about 100 Tons First Class Teak Scantlings.

Under instructions from Messrs. McKenzies' Saw Mills, Ltd., Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will, THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 19th day of January, 1918, at 3 p.m., (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at Sewri Timber Pond.

About 100 tons first class teak scantlings of different sizes.

The above is on view.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 19th January, 1918.

GANDHI & CO

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
No. 52 Medows Street.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).
AUCTION SALE OF RICH HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE TEAK AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, ENGLISH SAFES, JAPANESE LEAD SHEETS, ETC.

Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, TO-DAY, SATURDAY, the 19th January, 1918, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms No. 52, Medows Street, Fort, teak and blackwood furniture, including:—

Dining tables, dining arm chairs, office writing tables, cloth and gown press marble top centre tables, corner cabinets, dressing chest of drawers, single glass door cupboard, dumbwaiters, flower pot stands, bentwood chairs, tiled and plain teapoys, easy chairs, meatsafe, English safes of different makers, phonograph, etc., etc.

Property of a private gentleman:—

1 specially made mahoganized dressing chest of drawers, 1 double door cloth and gown press, 1 sideboard, office table, chairs, etc.

1 Birmingham safe with stand 30 by 22.

1 Dann makers safe with stand 27 by 21.

By order of an office concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, the party concerned.

8 Rolls Japanese Leadsheets.

SALE TO-DAY AT 3 P.M. (S. T.).
AUCTION SALE OF 10 CWTS. SULPHUR BLACK DYE.

Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 19th January, 1918, at their Rooms No. 52, Medows Street, Fort, by order of an office concerned:—

10 cwts. Sulphur Black Dye.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 35 PACKAGES NAINSOOKH.

Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 21st January 1918, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), by order of Sheth Himatlal Dahyabhai, at his shop in Chikhal Gulli, M. J. Market, and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, Mr. D. S. Mehta,

35 packages Nainsookh Nos. 7070, 8080, 9090, each of about 150 pieces.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 19th January, 1918.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, Luggage and Parcels, at Victoria Terminus, G. I. P. Railway.

Under instruction from the G. I. P. Railway Company and in accordance with Section 55 and 56 of Indian Railways Act IX of 1890, Messrs. MEHTA and Co, Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 24th and FRIDAY, the 25th instant, both days at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the above address the following unclaimed goods, luggage and parcels, etc., consisting of cotton piece-goods, bales of blank paper, thread reels, brass, copper, enamel, and aluminium ware, leather, boots and shoes, glassware, empty gunnies, ghee, provisions, parts of machinery, glass bangles, old clothing, iron sheets, chairs, trunks, empty soda bottles in crates and boxes, etc., etc

Cash will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 10 CASES OR BALES WHITE NENSOOKHS.

On MONDAY, the 21st instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction by order of Seth Manekchand Jaichand at the shop of Seth Jivanlal Manilal at Champagully near Mulji Jetha Market and on account and at the risk of Soonderji Kallianji.

5 cases or bales each about 150 pieces White Nensookhs E D 32.

5 cases or bales each about 150 pieces White Nensookhs No. 12000 to 15000.

FINE OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS.
AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT GANESHWADI OART, OLD HANUMAN LANE.

On Saturday, the 16th February, 1918, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA AND Co., will under instructions from Messrs Mansukhlal Hiralal Mehta and Co., Attorneys for Messrs. Chhabildas Lukhmidas and Narandas Lukhmidas, Transferees of Mortgage and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Koreji Jinraj, Munji Jinraj and Liladhar Jinraj, sell by Public Auction the following very valuable landed property on the premises by virtue of the power of sale contained in an indenture dated the 24th day of November, 1914.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house built and standing thereon situate lying and being in Ganeshwardi Oart in Old Hanuman Lane outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 466 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Municipal Assessor formerly under No. 79 and Subsequently under No. 86 and 87 and now under C. Ward No. 1477 and 1478 Street Nos. 11 and 1 Old Hanuman Cross Lane and bearing New Survey No. 1838 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East formerly by the Stable of Haricband Harishankarji and now partly by the property of Wasudeo Jagannath Kirtiker on or towards the West by a public passage namely the said Old Hanuman Cross Lane leading to the said Oart on or towards the North formerly by the property of conference W. S. P. S. Francesca and now partly by the property of Morarji Khimji and partly by the property of the said Wasudeo Jaganath Kirtiker and on or towards the South by the property formerly of Doctor Alphonso and now of Jina Visram

For further particulars and conditions of Sale apply to Messrs. Mansukhlal Hiralal Mehta and Co., Attorneys for the Transferees of mortgage at their office No. 79 Medows Street Fort or to the undersigned.

MEHTA & Co.,

Bombay, 19th January, 1918.

CRAWFORD & CO'S SALES.

On MONDAY, the 21st January, 1918, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, opposite the Government Dockyard, and next to the Great Western Hotel, Fort, horses, carriages and bicycles at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), and new designed furniture and sundry articles at 3 p.m. (S. T.).

Furniture such as blackwood, rich carved specially made to order, drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, panel door almyrahs, cupboards, chairs, fancy teapoys, writing tables, glassware, etc.

The property of a European gentleman:—

Iron bedsteads, ceiling fan, baba gharry etc.

By order of the office concerned:—

18 tennis bats, 1 pianola, 1 speedometer.

1 case 49 gross hair combs.

1 case 56 bundles of 12 oz. sewing silk C. H. 1567—1 case 23 gross M. O. P. buttons.

By order of the Insurance office:—

E. S. A. 30 bags dry ginger.

By order of the office concerned and on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser:—

E. H. D. & Co. 203 1/5 25 cases cotton braid each case contaiining 350 bundles each bundle of 12 rolls each roll 72 yards.

On account of the defaulting purchaser Ramjanbhoy Meherally of Nishanpada Road.

6 old motor tyres.

Under instructions from J. Sanders Slater, Esq., the Administrator General of Bombay, and the Administrator of the estate and effects of the late Mr. A. H. C. Thomas, the effects of the said deceased such as:—

Chest of drawers, chair boxes, wearing anparels, boots, shoes, holdall, walking stick, crockeryware, etc.

AT 2-30 P. M.

1 rubber-tyred glass-fronted miniature office brougham and 1 office shigram.

1 rubber-tyred handsome victoria.

1 Arab horse.

Second-hand bicycles.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 19th January, 1918.

THE BOMBAY AUCTION CO.

GRAND BONA-FIDE AUCTION.
SALE OF FLOWER-PLANTS.

The BOMBAY AUCTION COMPANY, will sell by Public Auction on 20th January, 1918, Sunday at 8-30 a.m. (S. T.), the various fancy plants with pots, nearly 500-800 in different lots or separately, at the risk of owner, at Lalworth Bungalow, opposite Sobhagmalel near Chowpati, Valkeshwar Road.

Terms:—25 per cent. will be deposited on sale and buyers should take delivery of the property within 24 hours.

The BOMBAY AUCTION CO.,

Bombay, 19th January, 1918.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

DAILY AT 6-30 AND 9-45 P.M.

Return of the World's Greatest Fun Maker.

CHARLIE CHAPLIN

in

"CHARLIE'S AMBITION"

Charlie in 45 Minutes non-stop Merriment

"CHARLIE'S AMBITION" IN 3 PARTS, 3000 LAUGHS!

PATHE'S WONDER SERIAL

"THE SHIELDING SHADOW"

TWO EPISODES 4000 Ft.

POPULAR PRICES, Rs. 2, 1 & annas 8 & 4.

ELDORADO ITALIAN CINEMA.

To-night! LAMINGTON ROAD. (North) **To-night!**

THE TRAPPING OF TWO-BIT TUTTLE,
An Episode of the stirring "American Girl" Series.

THE FATE OF JUAN GARCIA,
An Episode of the Thrilling "American Girl" Series.

SAGE BRUSH LAW,

An Episode of the Thundering "American Girl" Series.

Each Episode is in Two Reels, and forms a complete story in itself. You can begin this picture at any point you like without losing any interest.

The action, speed and thrills that vibrate through all the episodes of this mighty serial pulls the spectators to their feet with lund applause.

3 SHOWS NIGHTLY AT 7, 8-45 AND 10-15 P.M.

PRIZE SHOWS—SATURDAY AND SUNDAY AT 5 P.M.

EXTRA AFTERNOON SHOW ON SUNDAY AT 3-15.

UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

A GREAT HISTORICAL EVENT IN BOMBAY!

ON EXTRAORDINARY SENSATIONAL WAR FILM!

ITALY-OUR GALLANT ALLY!

OR

"FROM THE PLAVA TO THE SEA."

On Official Italian War Film—for the first time in Bombay.

Such a splendidly unique War-film has never been screened before.

ALSO A HIGH-CLASS ENGLISH DRAMA

"THE SPIDER'S WEB"

Showing the most exciting events in getting hold of a treasure hidden under a well of an old antiquated baronial Castle.

SEE THIS WEEK'S UNIQUE BILL AT THE

WEST END CINEMA

(New Churney Road—opposite the Cama Baug.)

TO-DAY—and to-morrow Special Matinee Prize Shows at 3-30 AND 5-30 p.m. (S. T.)

IMPERIAL

THE PREMIERE PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY.
LAMINGTON ROAD.

3RD INSTALMENT OF

MYSTERY OF THE DOUBLE CROSS

FEATURING MOLLIE KING & LEON BARRY.

A SERIAL OF INTENSE MYSTERY & THRILLING ADVENTURES.

GUARDING ADOLPHINE	PATHE GAZETTE	MYSTERIOUS FLAMES
COMEDY.	TOPICAL.	MAGIC.

Time.—7, 8-45 & 10-30. p. m. daily. Matinee Every Saturday & Sunday 5 p. m.

SPECIAL PRIVATE BOXES, BALCONY & THE FINEST AUDITORIUM.

POPULAR PRICES.

"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW."

AMUSEMENTS.

PACKED AT EACH PERFORMANCE!

AT 6-15 **TO-NIGHT** AT 9-45

GAIETY THEATRE EDWARDES

PALACE OF VARIETIES

presents this

Season's Strongest Attraction

TOM MELBOURNE'S

ALI BABA

An Eccentric Version of the

40 FORTY THIEVES 40

IN

9 WONDERFUL SCENES

Introducing THE LATEST

Burlesque & Novelties

Admittedly the Finest ever Seen

This Side of Drury Lane

To Be Seen

To be appreciated

1001 LAUGHS 1001

During the staging of this Singular Production and

DON'T MISS

The Grand Oriental Finale!

Send A Deputation.

TO-NIGHT'S THE NIGHT

GAIETY THEATRE AT 6-15

EDWARDES AT 9-45 P. M.

WANTED CINEMA LOVERS

to note that we are prepared to undertake private Cinema entertainment in any part of Bombay in a place fitted with electric installation, at Moderate Charges.

All inquiries should be addressed to the Proprietor,

IMPERIAL CINEMA,
1476 Lamington Road.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE

FILLIS' CIRCUS & MENAGERIE

FIFTH WEEK IN BOMBAY AND STILL A VERITABLE TRIUMPH.

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME

A BIG SUCCESS A BIG SUCCESS

TO-DAY AT 5 P. M.

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30

COL. FILLIS Mounted on SULTAN "A POETRY OF MOTION.

Middle. COLLETTE in La Danse De la Lumiere.

The Comical Monkeys.

The Serious Bears.

The Happy Dogs.

The Favourite 7 Bengal Tigers.

Madame FILLIS.

Misss COOKE.

Miss DAINLOPP.

Miss CLEOPATRIA.

M. & MADAME BRETON In New CYCLE ANTICS.

Do Not Miss the Circus on the Stage.

THE SEASON WILL SHORTLY TERMINATE.

Remember 5 & 9-30 p.m.

TO-DAY, SATURDAY & TO-MORROW SUNDAY.

MATINEE RICES Rs. 2, Re. 1 & 8 annas.

Night Prices Rs. 3, 2, 1, Rs. 1-8, 1 and annas 8.

Booking at S. Rose and Co. and at the Theatre.

No Cinema to-day as the Circus Matinees is on.

AMUSEMENTS:

Now that the weather is becoming warmer

GREEN'S ROOF GARDEN

is the place to dine on a Saturday

The "Taj Mahal" Orchestra

will play a selected programme of music, and together with a

RECHERCHE DINNER

Served at the reduced rate of Rs. 4

you Will have a pleasant time.

Tables are booked in advance.

OPEN EVERY SATURDAY.

EXCELSIOR
THEATRE

SPECIAL PERFORMANCES.

Friday, 25th and Saturday, 26th Jan. at 9-30

Under the Distinguished Patronage of

THEIR EXCELLENCIES THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY AND LADY WILLINGDON, C.I.,

REAR-ADMIRAL GAUNT, C.B. C.M.G.,

Commander-in-Chief East Indies Naval Station and

MRS. GAUNT

An Amateur production of a Comedy

" JERRYBUILT "

In four acts, by "Edward Wilbraham" will be produced for the first time on any stage

IN AID OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH EAST INDIES STATION NAVAL FUND.

The following ladies and gentlemen will appear :—

Mrs. Paterson Brown.
Miss D. Strangman.
Mr. Sandes Magill.
Mrs. Joynson West.
Mr. James McGrath.
Mrs. Bluett.
Capt. Napier.

Produced and staged by **Mr. James McGrath**,

Admission Rs. **5. 4. 3. 2.** and **1.**

Plan at ROSE & Co.

MARVELLOUS AND HEROIC SHOOTING FEATS

BY

Prof. B. A. INAMDAR

with a select programme of Music.

In the

Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya Hall

SANDHURST ROAD.

Saturday, 19th January 1918, at 9-30 p. m. (S. T.)

Sunday, 20th January 1918, at 4-30 p. m. & 9-30 p. m. (S. T.)

Rates of Tickets :—

1st Class	.....	Rs. 3.
2nd ,,	.....	,, 2.
3rd ,,	.....	,, 1.
4th ,,	.....	As. 8.

G. M. VIDYALAYA. SANDHURST ROAD. } *Manager.*

NEW ALHAMBRA
CINEMA

NEW SANDHURST ROAD.

Telephone No. 2417.

Fourth Instalment

8000 feet

From Saturday 19 January

Patria! Patria!

45,000ft. long serial.

THE RIVAL LOVER'S DESPERATE FIGHT !

PATRIA IN NEW DANGER.

Serpentine course of the Beautiful Iris

The most sensational scenes form the Main features of the present Instalment.

PRICES HALF ONLY.

Saturday, Sunday Prize Matinees at 3-30 and 5-15 and every night at 7, 8-45 and 10-30 (S.T.)

Serial supplied by Mr. M. C. Patel. Sub-Agent, Pathe Freres, Kalbadevi.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-DAY 2 PERFORMANCES ONLY 6 & 9-30 p.m.

THE EMPIRE

TO-DAY AT 6 & 9-30 P. M.

Come the three corners of the world in arms,
And we will shock them : nought
Shall make us rue,
If BRITAIN to itself do rest but true.

THE NAVY LEAGUE PATRIOTIC PHOTO-PLAY

In Co-operation with the British Admiralty

'IT IS FOR ENGLAND'

A ROMANCE OF OUR OWN TIMES IN TEN REELS.

Written by Lawrence Cowen. Famous as a patriotic Writer. The Principal Part of ST. GEORGE of ENGLAND played by

BARONESS HELENE GINGOLD

A Writer and Poet who has received from the KING of SERBIA the highest decoration for services to his country.

OVER A THOUSAND SEPARATE SCENES OF THE BRITISH NAVY !

"IT IS FOR ENGLAND"

This amazing and epoch-making British Production was only rendered possible through the generous and unparalleled facilities granted the Author by the Admiralty and the Authorities of the Houses of Parliament.

Through the favour of the Admiralty "It is for England" contains exclusive Photographs of the operations of the Grand Fleet never before exhibited to the Public.

THE GREATEST PATRIOTIC SUBJECT EVER PRESENTED.

"To the loving memory of those brave souls, who went—and who died—for England !"

NEXT WEDNESDAY 23rd JANUARY AT 9-30 P. M.

GRAND NAVAL NIGHT IN AID OF BOMBAY BRANCH NAVAL FUND.

Under the Distinguished Patronage of his Excellency REAR—ADMIRAL E. F. A. GAUNT, C. B., C. M. G., Commander-in Chief, East Indies Station.

Prices Rs. 3, 2, 1, & 8 annas. **Plan now open at EXCELSIOR THEATRE.**

NOTE THE TIMES THIS WEEK 6 and 9-30.

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ENTRIES CLOSE ON JANUARY 24th, 1918.

COMMENCE ON JANUARY 26th 1918.

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2 ,, ,,	2	
3 ,, ,,	1	

Children under 10 half price except in as. 4. Soldiers and Sailors in uniform half price in Rs. 2 and 1 only.

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STRANGE CASE OF MARY PAGE

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EDNA MAYO & HENRY WALTHALL

whose remarkable acting is presented in an absorbing story of an unconquerable love in 15 thrilling episodes.

Presenting a most unusual murder mystery full of thrills. Many people are suspected in this mysterious murder, but only one is guilty. Which ?

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AS THE STORY GOES ON.

Be sure to see this week's stirring instalment.

LATEST TOPICAL BUDGET.

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We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a Certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

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(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, *Secretary*,

THE LADWAS (Sweet Balls) of various descriptions and sizes.

THE SUTARFENNY (a kind of threads like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALVAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Viv). (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva (d) Rose scented Halva, (e) Vanila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva (h) Orange Halva.

All orders are executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No V.P.P. Orders will receive our attention. The generous Public are requested to give us a trial.

VISCOUNT GREY ON ECONOMIC BOYCOTT.

"NOT PEACE BUT CONTINUANCE OF WAR."

Viscount Grey of Fallodon, formerly Foreign Secretary, contributes an interesting preface to "The Way Forward"—three articles on Liberal policy by Professor Gilbert Murray which Messrs. George Allen and Unwin, Ltd., publish.

Viscount Grey says that one of the chief qualities of statesmanship is to see facts as they are, to distinguish between what is vital and what is essential, to concentrate on what is vital and to reject and oppose anything, however plausible or apparently desirable, that will hinder or prevent the attainment of the main object. It is, he declares, in the spirit of true statesmanship that these articles of Professor Murray deal with the war.

More than a century ago Burke said he did not know how to draw up an indictment against a nation, and President Wilson recently made a sharp distinction between the autocratic and militarist German Government and the German people. There are ugly facts against this view. Wanton brutality, actions even in war held to be cruelty or murder, were condoned or acquiesced in without protest by the German people. On the other hand, it is more than probable that the German Government has misrepresented much to the German people, and prevented any inconvenient expression of opinion by them. Some discount must be made for this, but how much or how little it is impossible to say. A distinction between the German Government and people can only be made by emphasising the iniquity and responsibility of the German higher command and Press Bureau. It is, however, beyond dispute that at the outset Germany was the only country that hailed the war with enthusiasm. It is incredible that the German belief that war is synonymous with success and speedy victory ending in a divinely ordained German predominance will survive this war.

A FRESH AND FAIR START FOR EVERYBODY.

When that time comes peace, to be secure, must be a fresh and fair start for everybody, and it must be realised that any settlement which entails continuous economic boycott means not peace but continuance of war in one form or another, and will in itself be evidence that the end of the fighting has been inconclusive.

The overthrow of militarism is the great object; if that is really accomplished peace can be made secure. Until the Germans are ready to admit, in conditions of peace, that the wrongs done by militarism must be redressed, till they find some way of dissociating themselves from the methods—military, naval, and diplomatic—that have brought upon them the censure of practically the whole world, and realise that Prussian militarism makes life intolerable for them and for everybody—in no other way can peace really be secure.

The war has not made the views of Liberals about Free Trade, social reform, and progress seem less true now. On the contrary, it has made them more urgent. The problems of finance and labour may take new forms. Men who had no very decided views about politics before they joined the army will possibly come back with very strong views as to the sort of country and conditions in which they wish to live in peace after having risked their lives and endured the trials of war.

CLERGYMAN AND MONEYLENDERS.

Before Mr. Justice Shearman and a Common jury Messrs. S. and F. James, moneylenders, Dover-street, Picadilly, sought to recover from the Rev. A. J. Waldron, formerly vicar of Brixton, £100 on a promissory note. The defendant pleaded that he was induced to sign the note as surely by misrepresentation.

The defendant, who appeared in person, said while acting as chaplain of the National Reserve in the early part of the present year he was introduced to Mr. Joseph Aspinall, who was described as a colliery proprietor. Mr. Aspinall explained that he was temporarily pressed for money, and said if witness would help him by backing a note he would make it worth his while. Having been informed by Mr. Aspinall that he was a substantial man, witness agreed to help him. Witness asked Mr. James whether Mr. Aspinall was a man whom he could trust. Mr. James assured him that Mr. Aspinall had met all his obligations, and that so far as he knew he was all right. Relying on that statement, witness signed the note in question for £100, which was given for an advance of £70. Mr. Aspinall signed a note, undertaking to be responsible for the payment of the whole amount.

In cross-examination by Mr. Farleigh, witness said he received £20 out of the £70 advanced. He made no arrangement that he should receive that sum before signing the note. The understanding was that Mr. Aspinall would make it worth his while.

Mr. Justice Shearman—What is your present means of livelihood? Have you a cure of souls now?—I lecture and preach all over the country. I also write and do a lot of war work.

Mr. Farleigh—Do you write plays? Are you the author of "Should a Woman Tell?"—Yes.

Mr. Justice Shearman—Is that writing or preaching? Witness: Writing. It is a music-hall sketch.

The jury found a verdict for the plaintiffs.

Judgment accordingly, with costs.—"Morning Post."

A decision in the matter of full-time working has been arrived at by the Jute Mills Association, Calcutta. The mills will work six days a week from now until the 31st March next. The situation will be reviewed at the end of this period to decide whether circumstances permit a continuation of full-time working which is to some extent dependent upon the supplies of coal available.

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COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Jan. 17th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	3,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	..
" " Sales of East Indian	..
" " Imports	5,000
Mid. Americans spot trading value ..	23.46—7
Egyptian F.G.F. spot Sakellaridis ..	30 25—30
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)	Mar. 30.48—17 May 30 10—15 July 29.78—88 Mar. 29.36—56 May 29.12—48
New Orleans 10 a.m.	

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 17th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's prices.
January	23.64 Nil
March	23.13 Nil
May	22.76— 2

Old Contracts.

Months.	To-day's prices.	
Jan.	22.29	
Jan.-Feb	22.19	
Feb.-Mar	22.10	
Mar.-April	22.01	+3
April-May	21.93	
May-June	21.85	
June-July	21.77	

(Delayed in transmission.)

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 17th.

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's prices.
January	23.33—31
February	23 17—27
March	22 59—33
April	22 60—36
May	22.39—39

Old Contracts.

Months.	To-day's prices.	
Jan.	21.99	
Jan.-Feb.	21.89	
Feb.-Mar.	21.80	
March-April	21.71	—27
April-May.	21.63	
May-June	21.55	
June-July	21.47	

(17th opener unreceived.)

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 17th.

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's prices.
January	29.65— 95
March	28.00—1.00
May	27.50—1.00

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Jan 17th.

M. G. Bengal Good	17.55
" " Fully Good	17.20
" " Fine	18.05
" No. 1 Oomra Good	19.31
" " Fully Good	19.56
" " Fine	19.87
" Broach Good	21.54
" " Fully Good	22.02
" " Fine	22.20
" Scinde Good	17.55
" " Fully Good	17.80
" " Fine	18.05

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 15th

Day's Exports to Great Britain	8,000
" to Continent	Nil
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	8½
Demand Bills	4.75.25
Silver Commercial Bars	89½

New York, Jan. 16th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	18,000
Futures at New York Mar.	31.02—21
" " May	30.65—25
" " July	30 30—25
Spot Cotton at New York	32.55—5
" at New Orleans	31.50—25
Futures at New Orleans Mar.	29.97—18
" " May.	29.69—14

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Jan. 16th.

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta Nov.-Dec. Value	595

A GREAT INVENTION.

It has been an open fact now that the ELECTRIC POLISHING CLOTH manufactured by MESSRS. J. J. SHAH & BROS., KHETWADI MAIN ROAD, BOMBAY, is such as may compete with even German, British, or American make. It shines instantly all metals such as Brass, Copper, Silver, Nickel, Gold, etc., and is very useful to all it being the latest and up-to-date style of metal polish manufactured in India.

The "INDUSTRY" of Calcutta says that:—

"The cloth is very suitable for Polishing costly metal articles and Silver plates and can be used with the convenience of a handkerchief. A good brush is obtained and the dirts are speedily removed."

The cloth can be had from SWADESHI STORES, BOMBAY and POONA, and also from all general dealers of Bombay, in three sizes. The non-oily cloth is for light work and sells at As. 4, As. 8 and As. 12; and the oily cloth which is for heavy work is sold for As. 6, As. 10 and As. 14. The manufacturers can also supply retail as well as wholesale to traders at special prices.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

Jan. 18.

There is nothing of importance to report in the Home markets during the past week. Fluctuations have occurred both in New York and Liverpool, but the latter has been the steadier market of the two. Cables continue much delayed, and up to the time of writing the latest to hand are the New York opener of Thursday showing a decline of 92 points on the week; and the Liverpool close of Thursday showing a decline of 11 points in New Contracts and 15 points in Old Contracts.

In the local market we have had some fairly wide changes. On Saturday last Good Broach was quoted Rs. 612, and by Tuesday the rate had dropped to Rs. 587. It then advanced to Rs. 607 and yesterday morning the quotation was Rs. 594, the closing rate last evening being Rs. 596. This morning Good Broach was Rs. 594, and to-day's closing prices are given below. The above are Exchange quotations.

Early in the week there was considerable profit taking, and some of the big speculators sold freely thus bringing about the decline. At the decline there was general buying in the bazaar, and Japanese houses also entered the market as buyers. Later on fluctuations occurred, and the market was irregular. Business has not been so brisk as last week, but nevertheless, a considerable quantity of contracts have charged hands. Settlements for January delivery in many descriptions have been made. Several lines of forward business in Muthias on stamped bales have been put through. Prices up-country for stapled styles for May-June have ruled high, and business has consequently, been more restricted. Bengals have kept steady, and there is very little cotton of this description fit to be tendered either against fine or fully good contracts. We do not think there is much chance of prices for January contracts, of any description, declining before the settlement date, while on the other hand there "is" a chance of a rise in rates. Good Broach is cheap at present prices, and we look for a sharp advance sooner or later.

Ready cotton has ruled firm with a good enquiry by exporters and mills, and full prices have been paid for really nice lots, and good stapled cotton. Owing to the reopening of the G. I. P. Railway, receipts have been larger, but this has in no way affected the position, nor has there been an improvement in stocks. Cotton is wanted in Bombay.

The Marwari bazaar opened easier to-day at Rs. 589 (Exchange) for Good Broach, and quickly declined to Rs. 585½ owing to the New York opener of yesterday being 55 points lower.

QUOTATIONS 6 P.M.

NEW CROP.

Good Broach ..	..	..	April	590
Fine Wardah Hinganghat ..	..	..	January	653
" Nagpur Kampti ..	..	..	"	650
" Khamgaon Akola ..	..	..	"	612
" Khandesh ..	..	..	"	580
" Muthia ..	..	..	"	570
" Bengal ..	..	..	"	536
Fully Good Bengal ..	..	..	"	494

BOMBAY COTTON TRADES ASSOCIATION.

QUOTATIONS 18TH JANUARY 1918.

Growths.	Fine	F. G.	Gd.	Delivery.
M.G. bengals ..	540	500	485	Ready
M.G. Sind Punjab ..	54½	510		"
M.G. Wardha ..	655	615		"
" G. Nagpurs ..	655			"
M.G. Amraoti ..	630	..		"
M.G. Khamgaon Akola Fair staple	620	580		"
M.G. Khandeish ..	595	565		"
M.G. Muthia ..				536
M.G. Broach ..	613	602	591	1-85 April

Unchanged.

* RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. of 17th January :—

Cotton	..	..	..	6,813 bales.
Wheat	..	..	..	11,340 owts.
Linseed	..	..	..	24,779 "
Rape, Bai & Mustardseed ..				Nil
Gingelly seed	..	..	..	Nil
Poppyseed	..	..	..	Nil
Groundnuts	..	..	..	1,334 "
Castorseed	..	..	..	3,077 "
Rice	..	..	..	23,815 "
Myrabolams	..	..	..	1,665 "
Cottonseed	..	..	..	1,716 "
Mowrasseed	..	..	..	Nil
Gram	..	..	..	7,609 "
Jowar	..	..	..	494 "
Wheat	..	..	..	Nil
Barley	..	..	..	5,147 "

*These figures do not include the arrivals by sea, which are not available.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON.

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay compared with the corresponding periods in the previous season:—

Growths.	For week ending 17th *Jan.	Total to date since September 1st.	
		*1917.	1916.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandesh	14,700	106,768	131,687
Central India	2,638	16,591	42,303
Barsee and Nuggur ..	13,184	43,421	35,902
Berar	16,979	105,430	172,727
Central Provinces ..	4,883	21,731	33,726
Total Oomras ..	52,484	293,048	416,344
Dhollera	719	20,648	42,467
Broach	18	1,551	464
Compta and Dharwar ..	3,921	49,289	18,714
Westerns-Northerns ..	3,654	43,761	9,938
Bengals { N.W. Province	15,104	89,068	230,008
Bengals { Rajputana ..	3,911	11,352	66,447
Sind, Punjab	4,131	30,175	120,858
Cocanada	111	9 325	8,416
Persian	Nil	10	98
Tinnevelly & Cambodia ..	112	8,575	4,805
American	Nil	Nil	3
Egyptian	Nil	Nil	184
Other sorts	Nil	3,281	5,844
Total ..	83,867	560,163	914,688

* These figures do not include the arrivals by sea since 16th November 1917.

EXPORTS OF COTTON BY RAIL FROM BOMBAY.

	Bales
G.I.P. Railway from 1st Sept. 1917 to 5th Jan. 1918	13,822
B.B.& C.I. Railway from 1st September 1917 to 5th Jan. 1918.	14,703

Telegrams:—"Chemicolor", BOMBAY. Telephone No. 3642

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Colours and Chemicals,

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Supplies always prompt, as per samples and in original packing.

Enquiries solicited.

Samples and Quotations on application.

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 18th Jan., 1918, at 6 p.m.

Growths.	Super Fine	Fully Good	Good.	Delivery
Bengals (M.G.)	— 540	500	485	Ready
	— 535	495	..	1/25th Jan. 18
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	.. 545	505	..	Ready & 1/25th Jan. 18
Khandesh (M.G.)	— 595	565	..	Ready
	— 590	..	..	1/25th Jan. 18
Akola Khamg Karanja (M.G)	.. 620	580	..	Ready
	.. 610	..	..	1/25th Jan. 18
Oomrawatee descriptions (M.G)	.. 630	..	..	Ready
	.. ..	..	..	Ready
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M.G)	— 640	..	..	Ready
Nagpore Kampti (M.G.)	— 655	635	..	Ready & 1/25th Jan. 18
Wardha H'ghat (M.G.)	— 655	635	..	Ready & 1/25th Jan. 18
Broach (M.G.)	— ..	..	590	1/25th Apl. 18
Mathia (M.G.)	— 570	530	..	Ready
	— ..	..	..	

BULLION.

The silver market has been steady during the week and a fair amount of business was done.

Bar Gold has been firm and Sovereigns fluctuated between Rs. 17.10 and Rs. 18.

Bar Gold 28-13.
Sovereign 17-15-6.
Silver Ready Ex-duty 100-15.
Silver 1st Sett. Ex-duty 101-2.

EXCHANGE.

The tone of the market is firm and full cover is required for all the bills.

Bank Tel Transfer 1/4 31/32.
Bank demand drafts 1/5 1/32.
3 Months sight Credits 1/5 13/32.
Bank demand on France Fr. 192½.
3 Months sight Frances Fr. 201
D. D. on Hongkong Rs. 219.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 310½.
T. T. On Japan Rs. 149½.
60 days sight Japan Rs. 143½.
Bank demand on New York, Rs. 297½.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates:—
5 per cent. War Loan 1,929-47. Ex-Warrant 93.
5½ per cent. War Bonds 1,920-1,922. 99-12-0.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 82.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 93.
3½ per cent. Paper 69½.
2½ per cent. Port Trust Long dated due 1,936. 54.
4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust Long dated 79.
4 per cent Municipal Long dated 78½.
4 per cent. Municipal Short dated 90.
4 per cent. Bombay City Improvement Trust Long dated 78.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 93.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 93.
The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay 6 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras 7 per cent.

SHARES

There has been a fair improvement during the week both in the volume of transactions and in the position of values. The trend of movements in the market latterly reveals a distinct change in sentiment and already signs are discernible of returning confidence.

The Peace talk with which the air was so persistently thick is once again shelved and the prolongation of hostilities is regarded as more than likely. Both investors and speculators have begun to realise that there is little likelihood of the influx of any serious or important news from the various theatres of war before the advent of spring. Moreover the market is not disposed to attach any serious importance to the various rumours regarding the provision of excess profittax in the forthcoming Budget.

All these considerations serve to inspire a feeling of buoyancy and operators, who uptil now preferred the policy of aloofness, are emboldened to enter into engagements with a fair measure of confidence. The result has been a substantial elimination of the bear factor from the market with an evidence of keenness to buy leading scrips which stand to paying bumper dividends.

The outstanding feature of the week has been a remarkable rise in Simplexs, which have been dealt in pretty keenly at advancing rates. A final dividend of Rs. 125 on Simplexs, is sanguinely looked forward to in many quarters; and should this eventuate, as probabilities point to, we should not be surprised to witness a further important advance. The activity prevailing in Simplexs has naturally given spur to the other securities, resulting in a satisfactory business at fair advances.

Cotton has been steady round Rs. 600. Although yarns exhibit an under current of strength, cloth has been a distinctly the momently the all-absorbing factor being sluggish and apathetic market, with little likelihood of an improvement until the load of contracts hanging on the market is lifted. The margin to weavers on present cotton is otherwise than encouraging. This factor of high cotton as against declining cloth hardly carries weight with the market at the forthcoming fat dividends which are so sanguinely awaited.

The aspect of the market has, for the moment, changed and even if we may not go much higher the maintenance of the present range of prices is confidently looked forward to.

Among other sections, Alcocks, have attracted attention it having transpired that excellant results are in store; and good deals are reported at satisfactory advances. Tata Irons have met with a feeble response and rates have eased off; but any further decline seems hardly likely and an investment on the present basis of values would not be ill-advised. Bank shares have come in for good business consequent upon the recommendation of handsome dividends; and are held in active request.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 1915, Simplex 882/8, Shapurji 138/12, Pearls 610, New Greats 307/8, Madhavjee 2280, Luxmi Cotton 1650, Kohinoor 1030, Indore Malwa 395, Indian Bleeching 217/8, Finlay 880, Crescent 260, Colaba 1340, Century 430, Nagpurs 2625, Bombay United 872/8, Katni Ordy. 292/8, Deferreds 153, Tata New deferreds 375, Alcocks 1180, Bombay Tramway 790, Bombay Burma 1070, and Tata Hydro 1220.

The following are the closing rates of the New Stock Exchange.

Swadeshi 1910, Standards 1995, New Greats 310, Kohinoor 1027/8, Indian Bleaching 210, Davids 625, Currimbhoy 422/8, Colaba 1350, Bombay United 875, Tata Ordinary 267/8, Deferreds 1200, Alcocks 1185.

FINANCE.

The cash balances of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended the 12th instant are down to Rs. 130,839,000, as against Rs. 141,283,000, during the preceeding week, revealing a further shrinkage of over a crore. The Bank rate, however, remains unchanged. The statement of the Bank of Bengal discloses the same reduced position, although the rate of interest is unaltered. The Bank of Madras has advanced its rate to seven per cent.

The monetary situation generally does not exhibit any further stringency although apprehensions are entertained as to the probability of stiffer conditions later on.

The sale of the Treasury bills for the week are not yet published; but it has transpired that bills of three months' usance have already met with a very liberal response, and stand to be largely patronised, the reason assigned being the late cotton season and considerably belated arrivals of cotton which will not need serious financing before April next. This encouraging support to the short termed bills would naturally retard the sale of nine and twelve months' bills; and if the Government can only see their way to making their terms more amenable to the rate of interest on the open market subscriptions would be forthcoming much more liberally.

PIECE-GOODS.

The Cloth Market has been dull and quiet during the past week and rupee rates of some clothes have shewn a slight decline. There has been a total absence of demand from the consuming districts, and sales, of only a few pieces here and there, have been effected by the dealers at lower rates. The speculators have been out of the market for several reasons. The future prospects of the market are so uncertain that one cannot venture to go in for transactions of large quantity. On the one hand, the money market is tight, stocks have accumulated in private godowns of dealers and several steamers have arrived with fresh shipments which will add to the stocks, the sales made by public auction on account of the defaulting purchasers have a depressing effect on the market, the buying capacity of the purchasers has been reduced owing to the imperative need of looking first to the necessities of life, the fear exists that the Government will put a check to the further increase in the rates, and last but not least, there is a prevalence of plague in up-country which is restricting the demand. On the other hand, the profits made by dealers have increased their capital to a great extent thereby enlarging their business, the stocks in the Port Trust Warehouses shew a reduction of 4,421 packages since last month bringing the total stock there to only 49,780 packages, as against 109,794 packages at the end of December 1914, the scarcity of supplies in the consuming centres would necessitate fresh buying to replenish their stocks, there is an expectation of a further increase in the import duty on the next year's budget, and lastly the constant increases in the quotations from Manchester have brought the prices up to an abnormally high level. The bulk of cloth prices on the other side are perhaps now more disproportionate to the price of cotton than they have been during the period of the War. Stocks on the other side are eagerly taken by dealers as the replacing costs are very much higher.

GREYS.

There has not been much change in the position of Manchester Grey goods. Shirtings have remained steady but with little inquiry. Grey Jaconets have been easier by two annas per piece. Grey Mulls of low quality have improved somewhat owing to light stocks. American and Lancashire Drills have not shewn any alteration, but the Japanese make has declined in value by eight annas per piece. Japanese Shirtings also shew a reduction of four annas per piece but Sheetings have improved by six annas per piece.

Local Mill cloths rule easier owing to the absence of demand and weakness displayed by holders.

WHITES.

No special feature has been noticeable in White goods, excepting the sales made by public auction on account of the defaulters. The prices realised have been nearly twenty per cent. less especially in Nainsooks, but the buyers who have purchased at this low level have not yet been able to resell the goods, which they are willing to do even at a small profit. 28 inches by 18 yds. standard Nainsooks have declined by one anna per piece, 58 inches by 20 yards Red End Mulls shew a reduction of two annas per piece and Horrockses' White Shirtings worth Rs. 23 and Rs. 24 per piece have been quoted at a rupee per piece less.

The quotations for the leading chops of Greys and Whites are as under:—

Grey Shirtings—	Ins.	Yds.	Rs	a	p.
Ralli's Fari No. 2000 ..	39 × 37½/8	—	15	0	0
" " 100000 ..	45 × 37½/8	—	16	0	0
Fleming's No. 1905 ..	45 × 38	—	....		
Rates' No. 12838 ..	41 × 37½/8	—	....		
Dewhurst's Rupee" No. 5	39 × 38½	—	17	0	0
" "B.B.B." ..	38 × 38½	—	22	0	0
Grey Jaconets.—					
Ralli's No 18 ..	45 × 22	—	8	6	0
Drills—					
Pepperell "Dragon" ..	29 × 40	—	23	0	0
Ralli's Musjid, No. 425	26 × 30	—	16	0	0
Wh te Shirtings—					
Lisdman's No. 1500 ..	32 × 42	—	24	0	0
H. B. T. C. 40000 ..	36 × 40	—	27	8	0
White Nainsooks—					
Ralli's Nos. 7070/9090	27 × 18	—	4	2	0
" No. 39620 T.B.	38 × 22	—	6	12	0
Graham's Nos. 88/8888.	22 × 18	—	4	9	0
" 50000..	34 × 18	—	6	3	0
Greaves' No. 8000 T.B.	38 × 22	—	....		
Ritchie's 3500/4510-5520 ..	26 × 18	—	3	12	0
White Mulls—					
Ralli's No. 6 ..	41 × 18	—	9	0	0
" " 60 ..	46 × 18	—	9	8	0
" " 600 ..	50 × 18	—	10	12	0
" " 6000 ..	50 × 18	—	....		
" " 88 ..	53 × 20	—	8	8	0
" " 818 ..	53 × 20	—	9	2	0
Ritchie's No. 975 ..	50 × 18	—	7	10	0
" " 615 ..	50 × 18	—	7	8	0
" " 66099..	40 × 18	—	6	0	0
Greaves' No. 5060 ..	27 × 18	—	3	6	0

JAPANESE CLOTHS.

The following are the prices ruling in the bazaar for all-known Japanese Cloths:—

GREY SHIRTINGS—

	Ins.	Yds.	Rs:	a.	p.
No. 55000 ..	..	..44 × 38	— 16	8	0
No. 100 ..	..	.. " ..	— 19	8	0
No. 200 ..	..	.. " ..	— 17	8	0
No. 2005 ..	..	.. " ..	— 17	0	0
No. 220 ..	..	.. " ..	— 16	8	0
Nos. 2200/2300..	..	.. " ..	— 19	0	0
No. 7200 ..	..	.. " ..	— 17	0	0
No. 3000 ..	..	..36 × 36	—		
No. 666 ..	..	.. " ..	— 14	0	0
No. 181 ..	..	..33 × 38	— 16	4	0
No. 191 ..	..	..36 × 38	— 17	4	0

GREY SHEETINGS—

9 Dragons ..	..	..36 × 36	—	13	0 0
"G" Quality ..	..	..36 × 36	—	13	0 0
"Hoodh Dev." ..	..	..36 × 36	—	....	

GREY DRILLS—

Elephant ..	..	..29 × 40	—	20	8 0

STOCK OF PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS.

The list issued by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce indicates a stock of 29,344 bales and 20,436 cases of cotton piecegoods as on the 31st December last, which shows a decrease of 1 363 bales and 3,058 cases compared with the figures of the previous month. The stock of Cotton Twist and Yarns on the 31st December last stands at 2,838 packages, which shows a decrease of 500 packages as compared with the previous month. The actual deliveries of cotton piecegoods from the Port Trust and Importers' Godowns have been 12,307 packages.

STOCK OF COTTON PIECE-GOODS IN BOMBAY WAREHOUSES.

On the last day of the month.	In 1917.			In 1916.		
	Bales.	Cases.	Totals	Bales.	Cases.	Totals.
Jan ..	22,158	33,734	55,892	27,492	37,068	74,560
Feb. ..	25,382	34,162	59,544	37,427	37,299	74,726
March ..	28,507	34,350	62,857	37,091	36,781	73,782
April ..	30,716	32,480	63,196	33,077	37,278	41,250
May ..	33,047	26,580	59,627	34,439	28,502	62,141
June ..	31,185	27,838	59,021	34,154	28,705	62,859
July ..	30,877	25,435	56,312	34,281	32,684	66,965
Aug ..	27,836	24,409	52,329	34,700	35,009	70,339
Sept. ..	31,03	29,09	60,129	31,065	33,609	64,674
Oct. ..	31,93	28,47	58,407	31,387	30,993	62,380
Nov ..	30,707	20,491	51,201	24,625	30,289	54,914
Dec. ..	29,344	20,436	49,780	21,401	28,744	50,145

LANCASHIRE YARNS.

The Yarn market has remained steady with nothing fresh to report. Business has been passing on a very small scale, as buyers are afraid to commit themselves to fresh transactions. Forward business has been at a standstill, as prices required by the spinners are quite exhorbitant.

--Lancashire Grey Yarns are quoted as under:—

36s. Water Twist, Best per lb. Rs. 1-12-6.
36s. Water Twist, Ordinary, per lb. Rs. 1-11-6.
40s. Water Twist, Best, per lb. Rs. 1-15-0.
40s. Water Twist, Ordinary, per lb. Rs. 1-14-0.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Jan. 18.

We have a further decline of eight to ten annas per cwt. to report in our market which ruled quieter during the week. Although the clearances from Bazar are good the chief demand is from Persian Gulf. Dealers and holders have become so nervous that they want to meet the buyers in any way if any one may want to buy, but no buyers. The s.s. Vestland has arrived from Mauritius with 32,589 bags of Crystals on Government account. It is now confirmed that Dutch steamers will bring sugar from Java to Bombay and Karachi in the near future as regards forward business there is absolutely nothing doing and local dealers have become very eager and are trying to save themselves from expected crisis. The general position in the Bazar is very serious and further decline is daily expected. Java market continues to be quiet with many sellers and without buyers.

The following are the Bazar rates and stocks:—

T.M.O. Rs. 17-8-0 eq. 21/9s. F.B.H. stocks 60,000 bags.

Brown Rs. 15-8-0 eq. 20s. F.B.H. stocks 20,000 bags.

Second Boily Dry Rs. 17-8-0 eq. 21/9s. F.B.H. stocks 7,000 bags.

Second Boily Soft Rs. 18-0-0 eq. 22s. F.B.H. stocks 5,000 bags.

Mauritius Crystals Rs. 17-4-0 to Rs. 18-0-0 stocks 105,000 bags.

Mauritius Syrups Rs. 16 to Rs. 17 stocks 22,000 bags.

CURRENT BANK RATES.

Zealand	—	5	per cent. Apr. 5, 1917
France	—	5	per cent. July 20, 1914
Germany	—	5	per cent. Dec. 22, 1914
Russia	—	5	per cent. July 28, 1914
Italy	—	5	per cent. June 1, 1916
Netherlands	—	4½	per cent. July 1, 1915
Belgium	—	5	per cent. Aug 20, 1914
Austria-Hungary	—	5	per cent. April 10, 1915
Sweden	—	5½	per cent. Jan. 5, 1915
Spain	—	5	per cent. Dec. 28, 1914
India { Bombay	—	6	per cent. Dec. 6, 1917
India { Bengal (Calcutta)	—	7	per cent. Jan. 17, 1918
India { Madras	—	6	per cent. Sept. 4, 1917

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

Bombay, Jan. 18th.

	Rs.
Cash Certificates	1,992-12
Total up-to-date	25,27,923-8

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay, 17th Jan. 1918.

Means of observations taken at 5 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 6 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.808 Inches
Temperature of Air	75.0 Degs
Wet Bulb Thermometer	67.3 "
Dew Point	63.2 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.683 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	5.6 "
Maximum temperature of Air	80.7 "
Minimum do.	69.1 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	ENE, WNW, NNE.
Movement of Wind do do	99 Miles

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated is Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time. h. m.	Depth on Sill. ft.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time. h. m.	Depth on Sill. ft. in.
	Jan.			Jan.	
Fri	18	m 2 44	28 10	18 m 9 6	16 7
		a 3 22a	26 10	a 9 46	18 9
Sat.	19	m 3 30	27 9	19 m 10 3	16 11
		a 30a	26 2	a 10 11a	20 3
Sun.	20	m 4 23	26 2	20 m 11 13	17 3
		a 55a	25 9	a 11 48a	21 5
Mon.	21	m 5 25	25 7	21 m 0 27a	17 4
		a 53a	26 0	a	
Tues	22	m 6 42	24 11	22 m 1 33	21 7
		a 53a	26 9	a 1 39a	17 3
Wed.	23	m 8 10	24 9	23 m 3 1	21 1
		a 40a	27 7	a 2 30a	16 11
Thur.	24	m 9 18	25 1	24 m 4 3	20 4
		a 32a	28 2	a 3 30a	16 8

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Jan.	Sunrise.	Sunset
M	18 (Friday)	7h 15m a 6h 22m
Tu	19 (Saturday)	7h 15m a 6h 24m
W	20 (Sunday)	7h 15m a 6h 24m
Th	21 (Monday)	7h 15m a 6h 25m
F	22 (Tuesday)	7h 15m a 6h 25m
Sa	23 (Wednesday)	7h 15m a 6h 26m
Su	24 (Thursday	7h 15m a 6h 27m

Phases of the Moon:—

	d.	h	m.
Last Quarter Jan. 1918.	5	5	19.6 p.m.
New Moon "	13	4	5.8 a.m.
First Quarter "	19	8	7 9 p.m.
Full Moon "	27	8	44 2 a.m

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 18th January, 1918, was 30.152 Inches For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

The Danish Chamber has introduced a bill according to which no Danish registered ship may be chartered by foreigners, and no new ships exported, nor foreign ships repaired without the sanction of the Danish Government. The purpose of these measures is to preserve Denmark's tonnage for the country after the war.

BANKS.

Names and Amount paid up.	Face value.	Div. Paid.	Last Div.	Quotations sent to buyers.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.			Rs.
Allahabad Bank ..	10	Sept.-Oct.	15%	200
Alliance Bank ..	100	Jan.-Aug.	14%	225
Bk of Baroda Rs. 60	100	Jan.-July.	10%	X D. 70
Bank of Bombay ..	500	..	17%	1,575
Bank of Bengal ..	200	Jan.-July.	17%	1,575
Bank of India Rs. 50	100	do.	6%	81
Bank of Madras ..	100	..	12½	1,120
Central Bank Rs. 25	50	..	7%	38
Central Co-op., Bk.	50	..	..	40
Standard Bk. { O 50	100	Jan.-July	Nil.	30
Standard Bk. { P 50	100	do.	Nil.	30
EXCHANGE BKS.				
Chartered Bank of	20	Sept.-Oct.	15%	562
Eastern Bank Ltd. £4	£10	do.	6%	67/6
Mercantile Bank of				
£266 A .. { ..	26½	Mar.-Dec.	12%	£231/6
£266 B .. { ..	26½	do.	12%	£22
Hongkong & Shanghai Bk ..	$ 125	..	33%	£78
National Bank £125	£25	..	16%	£42

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Advance ..	500

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Bombay Seventh Extra Meeting: First Race starts at 2-40 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre: A New Comedy "Jerry Built" in aid of the East Indies Naval Fund under the distinguished Patronage of Her Excellency Lady Willingdon and H. E. Rear Admiral Gaunt.

Garden Fete and Bazaar for the Benefit of the Girls' Friendly Society in the grounds of the Cama Hospital.

Mails for Australia will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m.

SUNDAY, Jan. 20.

Mails for Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrain, Bushire, Koweit and Gwadur will be closed at the G. P. O. at 8 a.m.

MONDAY, January 21.

Balloting for the election of a Deputy Chairman of the Bombay Millowners' Association.

TUESDAY, January 22.

Dr. Sir J. C. Bose's lecture, Royal Opera House.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 23.

Bombay Races: Eighth Extra Meeting.
Municipal Standing Committee Meeting 4-10.
Empire Theatre: Special performance of the Navy League Film "It is for England" under the patronage of H. E. Rear Admiral E. F. A. Gaunt, C.B., C.M.G., at 10 p.m.

THURSDAY, Jan. 24.

Dr. Sir J. C. Bose's Lecture, Royal Opera House.

FRIDAY, January 25.

Excelsior Theatre: A New Comedy "Jerry Built" in aid of the East Indies Naval Fund under the distinguished patronage of Her Excellency Lady Willingdon and H. E. Rear Admiral Gaunt.

SATURDAY, Jan. 26.

Excelsior Theatre: The New Comedy "Jerry Built."

SUNDAY, Jan. 27.

Homeward Mail closes at G. P. O., 5 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT.

Fillis Circus at Royal Opera House, 5 p.m. and 9-30 p.m.

De Villiers and Company, Dhobi Talao, 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.

Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.

Excelsior Theatre: Cinema at 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.

Palace of Varieties: Ali Baba—a Nonsensical version, Gaiety Theatre.

Empire Cinema: 6 and 9-30 p.m. It is for England.

New Alexandra Cinema: Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.

West End Cinema: Charni Road:: 5-30, 7-0 8-45 and 10-15.

Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Roa 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.

Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 6-45 8-30, and 10-0.

New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road 7-45, 9-0 and 10-45.

G. I. P. TRAINS FROM BOMBAY.

		Arr. H. M.	Dep H. M.
Punjab Mail	— — —	16 0	14 30
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	—	15 0	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	—	9 15	18 0
Madras Mail...	— — —	8 40	21 30
Poona Mail ..	— — —	11 30	14 45
Poona Express	— — —	19 40	9 55

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the arrival and departure time from Colaba :—

	BOMBAY Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Northern Express — — —	11 35	17 0
Gujrat Mail .. — — —	8 15	21 0
Dadhalwar 3rd Class Express .. —	7 40	21 13

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Jan. 19.

451 CLASSIFICATION.—All men who have completed Table C Parts 1 and 2 must fire Part 3 any week day morning except Saturday next week.

449. CAMP.—Extracts from this Orders are republished for information:—The annual training Camp will be held from Sunday 3rd. February to Sunday 3rd March.

All men liable for Camp will be required to attend for 6 complete days during that period.

Men will be required to go into Camp on Sunday evening in time for dinner, and they will return to Bombay on the following Sunday about midday after firing Collective Field Practices on Sunday morning.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Jan. 19.

Sunday, 20th.—Squadron Reconnaisance Parade, Santa Cruz, 7 a.m. All members must attend.

Monday 21st.—No parade.

Tuesday 22nd.—7 a.m. Riding School, Fort.

Wednesday 23rd.—7 a.m. Musketry Class, Volunteer Club. Orderly N.C.O. Corpl. Kay.

Thursday 24th.—7-15 a.m. Riding School, Fort.

Friday, 25.—7-15 a.m. Riding School, Fort. 7-0 a.m. Musketry Class, Salsette Detachment, Jackal Club. Flats Orderly Officer 2nd Lieut. Partridge.

Saturday 26th.—6-45 a.m. Riding School, Santa Cruz. Class Firing at Santa Cruz for members detailed. Train leaves Churchgate 3-3 p.m.

The following extract from "Gazette of India" Army Department, dated 4th January, 1918, is published for information:—

Bombay Light Horse.

The undermentioned gentlemen are granted temporary commissions subject to His Majesty's approval:—

To be Major and to Command the Corps.

Sir Herbert Stanley Reed, Kt., A.D.C., dated 1st April, 1917.

To be Captain.

Francis Charles Annesley, dated 1st April, 1917.

To be Lieutenant.

Reginald Arthur Spence, dated 1st April, 1917.

To be Second-Lieutenants.

Edmund George Pearson, dated 1st April, 1917.

Henry Francis Pengelly Hearson, dated 21st November 1917.

Charles Henry Partridge, dated 22nd Nov. 1917.

The Commanding Officer is pleased to make the following promotions:—

Corpls. G. M. Rose and J. A. Kay, to be Sergeants, dated 21st and 22nd Nov. 1917, respectively.

LECTURE.

A lecture on the Battle of the Marne will be delivered by Lieut-Col. F. W. P. Macdonald, I.A., at the Anjuman-i-Islam Hall, opposite Victoria Terminus on Monday, 28th January, at 6 p.m. Their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Willingdon will be present and the proceeds devoted to the Queen Mary's Technical School for Disabled Indian Soldiers. Reserved Seats Rs. 2 each from Rose and Co.

BOMBAY ARTILLERY.

BOMBAY, Jan. 21.

Part I.

Duties for the week:—Orderly Officer 2nd-Lieut. J. C. Walker.

Compulsory parades for the week commencing 21-1-18.

AT MAHALUXMI BATTERY.

Gunner Companies.

All parades are of two hours duration except for A and B sub-sections of No. 1 Reserve Coy. which will be of one hours duration.

All parades commence at 7-15 a.m.

The Battery is allotted as follows:—

Monday:—No. 1 General Service Coy.
Tuesday:—No. 2 General Service Company.
Wednesday:—No. 5 Mobile Battery.
Friday:—The whole Corps will parade.

C & D sub-sections of No. 1 Reserve Coy. will parade on Monday, Tuesday, or Wednesday with the Coys. to which the individual men are attached; The men remaining posted to sub-sections of the Reserve Coy. but actually training with the active Coy. to which they are attached. In future, separate orders for these sub-sections will not be issued.

International Code Signalling, the O.C., No. 3 Sub-District, is kindly requested to supply the code flags on the days given to him by Sergt. Geldart.

Cadets on Tuesday under S.S.I., Cassidy. Friday under the Bandmaster.

Band as ordered by the Bandmaster; but on Friday with the Corps.

The Recruits wile parade with their Company.

E. E. Company:—Monday 6 p.m. Arsenal, Experts and Extra Efficients. (2 hours).

Tuesday 6 p.m. Arsenal Efficients and Non Efficients. (2 hours).

Friday 7-15 a.m. Headquarters, (2 hours).

NOTICES.

Mahaluxmi and Launch Groups are posted at Headquarters. Every N. C. O. and man should make himself thoroughly acquainted with his date of duty. No further telegrams of notification will be sent and non attendance will be dealt with as a breach of military discipline. Owing to casualties having occured some alterations have, unavoidably, been made in these lists.

All men in possession of mobilisations kit who are not on actual military duty must return their kit on Thursday at 9 a.m. without fail.

All claims for travelling up to 13-12-17 must be submitted to the Officers Commanding Coys. concerned by the end of January.

A and B sub-sections of No. 1 Reserve Coy., Layers and D. R. F. Specialists are not to be exercised on the loading Teacher.

Company Commanders are responsible for the training of their own Coys. Time and place only will be published in orders. Particular attention should be given to the training of Specialists.

Any N. C. O. or man not in possession of Gun Floor Shoes should receive same any morning (Thursdays and Sundays excepted) between the hours of 9 and 10-30 a.m. from Quartermaster.

All N. C. O's. and men who have not been issued with an Instructional Card reference cleaning of their rifles should obtain a copy from the Sergeant Major.

P. H. RETALLACK, Captain,
Adjutant, Bombay Artillery, I. D. F.

POONA RIFLES.

POONA, Jan. 18.

Part I.—

86 Drill and Instruction.—Parades for the week ending Saturday 26th January 1918.

At Headquarters:—

Monday 21st 7 to 9 a.m. A and B Coys. (Reserves 7 to 8 a.m.) Dress Drill order.
Tuesday 22nd 7 to 8 a.m. Recruits.
Wednesday 23rd 7 to 8 a.m. Recruits.
Thursday 24th 7-30 a.m. Rifle Meeting.
Friday 25th 7-30 a.m. Rifle Meeting.
Saturday 26th.—7-30 a.m. Rifle Meeting.

87 Rifle Meeting.—The annual Rifle Meeting will be held at Poona commencing on Thursday 24th January 1918. All members of the Corps are eligible to compete. Copies of programme are available and may be obtained on application at the Headquarters Office. Competitions will be fired as follows:—

ON CLASSIFICATION RANGE.

Thursday 24th Match I.
Friday 25th Matches V and II.
Saturday 26th Matches IV and VI.
Monday 28th Match X.
Tuesday 29th Match IX
Wednesday 30th Matches VII and XI.

ON FIELD FIRING RANGE.

Thursday 31st—Matches III and XII.

88. Errata.—Reference Corps Order No. 35, dated 8-1-1918.

The Competition Shooting thereon mentioned to take place on 22nd January 1918 is cancelled.

89. Extract.—The following extract from Station Orders dated 17th January 1918 is republished for information:—

Discipline Bounds, 73. Owing to the prevalence of Plague the Y.M.C.A., Connaught Institute, Poona is placed out of Bounds for all Troops until further orders.

Part II.—

90 Leave.—The undermentioned is granted leave of absence for the period stated against his name:—

Second-Lieut E. E. Coombs from 19-1-1918 to 28-1-1918.

91 Cycle Orderly.—N. C. O.'s and Men desirous of acting as despatch riders and Cycle Orderlies are requested to apply to the Adjutant in person from whom full particulars can be obtained.

Only those in possession of Cycles need apply.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY RACES.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Railway Regt. will play a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh E. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 2-15 p.m., to-day.

BAND AT VICTORIA GARDENS.

By kind permission of the Officers the Band of the 1st Battn. B. B. & C. I. Ry. Rifles will play this evening a programme of music under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcott at Victoria Gardens from 5-45 to 7-30 p.m. (S.T.)

YOUNG THEISTS' UNION.

Mr. S. K. Naique will deliver his lecture on "Final Message" to-morrow at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.) in the Ram Mohan Ashram, Prarthana Samaj. The lecture is open to the public.

SYDENHAM COLLEGE STUDENTS' UNION.

At the annual social gathering of the Sydenham College Students' Union to be held to-day at 5 p.m., the Hon. Sir Dinshaw Wacha will deliver the Presidential Address.

TELUGU BAL DNYANSTHEJAK SAMAJ.

Under the auspices of the above Samaj Mr. Y. G. Talpade, will deliver a lecture on "Cinema—its moral" to-morrow at Telugu Hall at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) The lecture is open to the public.

LECTURE ON 'MAKAR SANKRANT.'

Under the auspices of the Social Service League, Bombay Mr. S. H. Warde will deliver a public lecture in Marathi on "Makar-Sankrant" to-morrow at 9 a.m., (S. T.) in Petit's New Compound, Tardeo.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.

Under the auspices of the Parel Branch there will be a lecture in Marathi by Mr. K. A. Kebeskar "On the duty of man" in the Parel Branch-Library to-morrow at 6 p.m. (S. T.), all are cordially requested to attend.

JENABAI ORPHANAGE UNION.

The weekly meeting of the Jenabai Orphanage Young Boys' Union will be held to-morrow at 10-30 a.m. when Mr. Safarali Haji will deliver a lecture on "The Advantage of Reading". Mr. S. V. Karnik will preside.

SWIMMING ASSOCIATION.

Mr. G. B. Vaidya, will deliver an address to the members and associates of the Pathare Prabhu Amateur Swimming Association at 5 p.m., (S.T.) in the Hira Baug Hall. The meeting is open to public.

TEMPERANCE CLUB.

Under the auspices of the Social Service League, Temperance Club a public "Puran" in Marathi will be delivered by Mr. L. B. Naykk to-morrow at 6-30 p.m., (S. T.), in the library of the Club in Dongre's Building, New Foras Road, Bombay.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

Mr. H. K. Mehta, will lecture in English at the Hall of the Theosophical Society 72, Apollo Street, Fort, to-day and to-morrow at 6-30 p.m. "Training in the Art of Public Speaking." The lecture is open to the public, and seats will be reserved for ladies.

"GEETA RAHASYA."

Under the auspices of the Bombay Utsawa Mandal, his Holiness Shri Shankaracharya of Karvir Peeth will speak on Lok. Tilak's "Geeta Rahasya" to-morrow at 9 p.m., (B.T.) at Hira Baug.

THEFT OF GOLD WATCH.

Mr. C. B. Jasawala, Bar-at-law, residing at Warden Road, has reported to the Police the theft of a gold wrist watch and chain and gold links collectively valued at Rs. 305 from the pocket of his coat which was left on a cot. A newly-employed servant has also disappeared.

POSTAL NOTICE.

The Homeward English Mail will be closed at the General Post Office at 5 p.m. on Sunday the 27th January 1918. Registered letters and parcels will be accepted up to 6-30 p.m. on Saturday the 26th January 1918. Postings at the Town Sub Offices must be regulated so as to reach the General Post Office before the above mentioned hours.

INDIAN PASSENGERS & TRAFFIC RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the Indian Passengers and Traffic Relief Association will be held to-morrow, at Madhav Bag (C. P. Tank Road), at 3 p.m., (S. T.), when Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas will preside. The question of the "Hardships to Railway Passengers and Merchants," will be conside.ed.

ISRAELITE BROTHERHOOD.

Under the auspices of the above Institution, Mr. J. D. Aaron will deliver a lecture on "Central Synagogue" to-morrow at 4 p.m. (S.T.) in the Brotherhood's premises. The Jewish History Class conducted by Mr. Jacob I. Apteker, will be held this evening at 7-40 p.m., as usual.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD,

There will be a debate between this institution and the Muslim Students' Union to-day at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the Muslim Students' Union Hall, Chowpatty, near the Wilson College.

The Senior class will be conducted by Mr. B. K. Dhurandhar on Sunday at 9 a.m. S.T. at the Prarthana Mandir Hall, Girgaon, when he will read Tagore's "Sadhana". The Junior class will not be held on Sunday.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE.

The First Aid, Home Nursing, Home Hygiene and Military Sanitation classes in English and Marathi, for Boys and Girls (English for Boys and Marathi for Girls in separate classes) will be started under the auspices of the Telugu Bal Dnyanottejak Samaj, from Sunday, the 20th instant, at the Telugu Hall, Telugu Free Library, 13th Kamatipura, Byculla. The classes consist of eight lectures (on Sundays only) which will be delivered by qualified Medical men. The classes are free and open to boys and girls of all classes and creeds. Students passing the Examinations will be awarded St. John Ambulance Association's Certificates and Telugu Bal Dnyanottejak Samaj's prizes. Candidates wishing to join the classes are expected to attend the first lecture on Sunday next at the above premises at 1 p.m. (S. T.).

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Six attacks and four deaths were reported from plague yesterday in Bombay one attack occurring each in Middle and Lower Colaba, Khetwadi, Byculla and Sion, one attack and one death in each Tarwadi and Parel and two deaths in Maratha Hospital. Small-pox accounted for eight attacks and one death while seven attacks and four deaths from cholera were recorded. During the day the total mortality was 112 as against 82 on the corresponding day of last year and 67 of 1915.

BOY KNOCKED DOWN BY CAR.

The D. Division police received information on Thursday evening that a Mahomedan boy named Mahomed Yusuf, aged nine years, residing on Parel Road, was knocked down by a motor car whilst he was crossing the road from the Byculla railway station side. The boy was picked up and removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital, where it was ascertained that he had sustained a fracture of the right leg. It has been alleged that the car was unnecessarily swerved to the right and was being driven recklessly. The driver drove away after the boy was knocked down.

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BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

DE VILLIERS THE ILLUSIONIST.

At the moving theatre erected on Dhobi Talao corner of Cruickshank and Carnac roads, Mr. De Villiers has for the past week been giving two performances daily to large audiences at every performance.

The success of Mr. De Villiers depends largely on his personality, wit and humour, the ease with which he presents his sleight of hand work and illusions; and the almost total lack of apparatus which seems indispensable to other magicians. Mr. De Villiers illusions are original novel and amazing and entirely new to Bombay audiences. "The Egyptian Mummy" and "The Apache and prima donna" (De Villiers and Miss Osbery) are done without the aid of any apparatus and in full view of the audience. How De Villiers accomplishes his metamorphoses he alone can tell. All the spectator knows is that the unexpected has happened and he is left wondering how it is possible that such phenomena could be performed. Assisted by Miss Eva Renee, a young lady hardly old enough to have left school, Mr. De Villiers performs some astonishing experiments in telepathy, baffling any theory formed by the spectators. Mr. De Villiers claiming that one and all possess the power of telepathy, gets many members of the audience to perform telepathic "stunts" with Miss Renee direct, which elicit rounds of applause. The spiritualistic scene of Dr. Villiers stamps him as being an extremely clever illusionist. Manifestations follow each other in quick succession on an open stage. "The Resurrection of Themis" a series of illusions arranged into sketch suggested by Greek Mythology is another clever creation of Mr. De Villiers.

Several interesting variety turns are given by members of De Villiers company, completing an excellent entertainment.

NEW ALEXANDRA CINEMA.

The murder mystery serial, entitled "The Strange Case of Mary Page," is now entering into its third week at the New Alexandra, and gets more and more interesting as it proceeds. Mary page, a young and beautiful actress, is accused of the murder of a society swell named David Pollock. As her trial proceeds in the court of justice, fresh details are skilfully brought out by means of the witnesses. The evidence in this trial is told in vivid and fascinating pictures.

NEW ALHAMBRA CINEMA.

In the fourth instalment of "Patria" the 45,000 ft. long new serial to be shown during the week commencing to-night at the New Alhambra Cinema, A new rival lovers springs up and a desperate fight will be seen taking place between him and Donald. A new plot is laid to disgrace Donald in the eyes of his beloved Patria, and to secure this end assistance of a beautiful adventuress is taken. Iris entices away Donald into her charms, but Donald realising the danger of being exposed, very dexterously escapes her wiles.

IMPERIAL.

The fifth Episode of the Serial "Mystery of the Double Cross," shown at the Imperial introduces the first thrilling "stunt" in this picture. Peter is captured and tied to a gas jet as though he had hung himself, but the masked stranger appears and when he fights with Bentley a stray bullet hits Peter in the shoulder. The masked stranger rushes Peter to a hospital. During the operation Bentley succeeds in cutting the wires and bringing darkness to the operating room just at this critical moment. In the next episode a battle of wits is fought between Bentley and Peter and it must be seen on the screen as to who succeeds. Pretty Mollie King plays with great charm and Leon Barry makes an excellent hero. There are three other films on the programme, Pathe's Gazette, a comedy and a trick film entitled "Mysterious Flames."

ELDORADO

Marin Sais, the heroine of the "American Girl" series is becoming more and more popular with the audiences here. Three more episodes of this series are to be shown to-night, and will be found full of stirring incidents. Marin Sais is seen in the role of a detective, and does some clever sleuthing in bringing criminals to justice and rescuing innocent persons from the clutches of death. She enters into the very spirit of her part and actually lives it. Few stars would dare to take the risks with death that she takes to get every episode over with an exciting finish.

BATTLE OF THE MARNE.

We would draw our readers' attention to the forthcoming lecture on the Great Retreat and the Battle of the Marne, which is to be delivered by Lieut.-Colonel F. W. P. Macdonald, Resident at Baroda at the Anjuman-i-Islam Hall at 6 p.m. on Monday next.

The lecture is under the patronage of their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Willingdon, who have signified their intention to be present, and the proceeds are to go to that most excellent of Institutions, the Queen Mary's Technical School for Disabled Indian soldiers, Byculla.

The dogged resistance shown in the retreat and the magnificent counterblast of the Battle of the Marne—the battle which saved Europe—must hold an overwhelming attraction for every British and Allied subject, and Colonel Macdonald has made a deep and exhaustive analysis of that critical period from 22nd August to 11th September, 1914.

The lecture is a popular one, and fully illustrated by Maps and plans—and is a condensation of a series of lectures delivered by Colonel Macdonald at Simla. Tickets may be obtained from Messrs. Rose and Co.

FIRE AT SEWRI.

A fire broke out on Thursday night in a stack containing two thousand bales of compressed hay, situated on an open piece of land at Sewri, and belonging to the Supply and Trasnport Department. About two hundred coolies tried to put out the fire, which however continued to spread. The Municipal Fire Brigade then arrived and put out the fire. The fire is attributed to the accidental upsetting of a lamp. The damage is esimated at Rs. 4,000.

DR. JIVANJI J. MODI'S LECTURES.

Monday 21st January 5 p.m.: A Lecture in Gujarati on "Death and its Lessons" before the Tutorial High School, Gowalia Tank Road. Tuesday 22nd January, 8 p.m.: A Lecture on "The Parsees and Parseeism" before the Troops at the Y.M.C.A. hut on the Co-operage. Thursday 24th January, 6 p.m. Papers before the B. B. R. A. S. Town Hall on (a) Who is the King referred to in the story of "The King and the Gardener" in the Wakiat-i Jehangiri of Emperor Jehangir? (b) Archery in Ancient Persia. (c) An Instance of Royal Svayamvara. (Self-choice of a husband by a Princess) in the Shah-nameh of Firdousi. Friday 25th January 5-15 p.m.: A Lecture on "Anthropology" before Schoolmasters at the Hall of the Elphinstone High School. Thursday 31st January 6-30 p.m: A Lecture on "Religion and Architecture" before the Architectural Students' Association at the School of Arts. Mr. G. Wittet will preside on the occasion.

CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS AND THE VOTE.

THE AMENDED CLAUSE.

The following is the text of the clause relating to the disfranchisement of conscientious objectors as it will appear in the bill, with Sir G. Cave's amendment incorporated in it:—

"Any person who has been exempted from all military service (including non-combatant service) on the ground of conscientious objection, or who, having been convicted by court-martial of an offence against military law, has represented that the offence was the result of conscientious objection to military service, and has on that ground been awarded imprisonment in lieu of detention, shall be disqualified during the continuance of the war and a period of seven years thereafter from being registered or voting as a Parliamentary or local government elector.

"Provided that this disqualification shall not apply to any person who within one year after the termination of the war proves to the Central Tribunal as established for the purposes of the Military Service Act, 1916, that he had during the continuance of the war taken up either (1) services as a member of any of the naval or military forces of the Crown on full pay, or (2) service in connection with the war of a naval or military character for which payment is made out of money provided by Parliament, or (3) service afloat or abroad in connection with the war in any work of the British Red Cross Society, or the Order of St. John of Jerusalem in England, or any other body with a similar object; and obtains a certificate from the tribunal to that effect.

"The Central Tribunal established under the Military Service Act, 1916, shall be continued, for the purpose of this provision, for a period of a year after the termination of the present war."

"THE HEDGE AND THE FRUIT."

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—I am one of the sufferers by the increase of rent resorted to by the landlords of this city. As a result I had to leave the house wherein I lived for the last seven years, which is situate at Kitchen Garden Street and which belongs to the Bombay Cloth Market Company Limited who are the owners of the Mangaldas Cloth Market. I was paying Rs. 21 per month for two rooms and I was given a notice of increase from 21 to 35, i.e., more than 66 per cent. in the case of a house which is not newly built in war time but which is seven years old and which is not on the plot of the Improvement Trust and which has never been whitewashed inside for the last seven years. One would perhaps feel it less if it was by an illiterate, greedy ordinary landlord. But my landlords are all big merchants and the chief of them are philanthropic leading citizens of Bombay and two are honourable members of the Legislative Council. The hon. members of this Limited Company were among the persons whose advice and assistance is sought by the Government in the matter of the present increase of rent. I think the Government had better not seek the assistance of such leading citizens as are landlords and have proved themselves to be extortionate and hard-hearted by their conduct. Otherwise the hedge will swallow the fruits for whose protection the hedge is meant.—Yours, etc.,

"TENANT."

"HOURLY INCREASE.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—In view of the appointment of a Food-Controller certain rent-farmers and traders have been hourly increasing their rates and rents with a view to make as much profit as they can before the Government tie up their hands. May we hope that H. E. the Governor will please see to this sort of oppression and prevent further abuse by promptly appointing the Food-Controller and thus save the poor of the city.—Yours, etc.,

"SUFFERER."

A COMPETITION BETWEEN LANDLORDS

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Is there a competition going on between rich landlords of increasing the rates of their buildings to the highest possible limit? For instance, the owner of the Seeta Chawl, a Rao Bahadur, has increased the rent at the rate of 50 per cent. These rich men instead of helping the poor folk in such miserable days (War-Time), want to trouble them more. We fear that the result of this, if continued, will go from bad to worse and lastly to worst. We are glad to hear that our kind Government is going to take steps in this important matter, and it is very much appreciated indeed.—Yours, etc.,

"POOR FOLK."

Bombay, Jan. 18.

AN APPEAL TO THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you please allow me through your valuable paper to appeal to the good sense of the Municipal Commissioner to give the maximum of the progressive salaries to the employees who have put in 25 years' service? They have already waited too long to attain their grades. I understand that in the Financial Department of the Secretariat the employees have been given the pay according to the number of past years' services after they have reached graded posts.—Yours, etc.,

"D."

TO DAY'S RACES.

ANTICIPATION FORECAST.

In the Epsom Plate which is a six furlong race, we like MISS ROLLESTONE whose weight has now dwindled to 7 stones; BLACK WALNUT will surely secure a place and also FORWARD III SUMMER THYME can sprint if in condition.

For the York Plate we like DORIAN who likes this distance well. Dress has been scratched in his favour. DUNSKEY will probably be the favourite, but will be beaten by DORIAN LADY MURIEL or GLADIATOR for place. MARGREEN having recently experienced a long railway journey may not run well.

It was remarked on the 5th instant when SOMALI, carrying 9.6, in the Carlisle Plate of 1 mile that he ran at the top of the field till the bend where he was overtaken by Dunskey who won that race. SOMALI found the distance a little too long and came fourth after running ahead till near home. He has now the best chance in the Bathurst Plate of 7 furlongs to-day. PARTIAL ECLIPSE is a sure place and AIRMAN third.

SUBEH PASHA has the best chance in the first division of the Harbour Plate, BILL BAILEY a sure second and EQUATOR place. GARLAND if he gets a good start may upset.

We hear that ABDUL KARIM will be hard to beat in the 2nd division of the Harbour Plate, BRITANNIA second and VIKING a sure place. QUANTITY may fluke. Many speak of ARGONAUT but his weight is too much.

We like EARLY BIRD for the first division of the Bushire Plate, ARGUS second and ISTAMBDUL third.

For the second division of the same plate we like DICTATE first AMITY place and ROCKFELLER third. BLACK BEAUTY is a dangerous fluke.

For the third division of this plate we only like MARAUDER, AMUSEMENT is an absolute place and RETREAT a good fluke.

FOOTBALL IN BANGALORE.

ALL-INDIA TOURNAMENT MURRAY CUP.

(Associated Press.)

BANGALORE, Jan. 17.

In the second round of the All-India Football Tournament for the Murray Cup which was played last evening on the ground adjoining the Church of England Soldiers' Institute, No. 2, Training Battalion Team, Bangalore, defeated the 1st G. B. N. Royal Scot Fusiliers from Jhansi by three goals to nil. There was a large gathering present to witness the play and part of the gate money will be allotted for military charities. The Bangalore players were drawn from depots of the Queen's Buffs, Queen's Own and Connaught Rangers and they showed excellent form. At half time Bangalore had one goal to their favour, to which they added two more.

The winners consisted of Sergt. Woodward, Ptes. Crabtree Downs, Nye, Hall, Boreham, Ward and Sykes, Lance.-Corpl. Perry and Sergt. Cook. Scorers were Hall. Boreham and Peery. Mr. Macpherson from Bombay refereed. The third round of the tournament will be played at Lucknow.

ARSON AT BANDRA.

ATTEMPT TO SET A HOUSE ON FIRE.

Rev. Father Waldman, S. J., Superior, St. Stanilaus Institution, Bandra, has reported to the police that early yesterday morning an attempt was made to set fire to a house situate at Waroda Road. Kerosene oil was thickly spread on the wooden railing of the verandah, the screen of bamboo chips matting and the main door. Fortunately the fire in its initial stages was observed by an early riser who having raised an alarm was put out by the neighbours. The house is church property and is occupied by Mr. James Bolland a non-agenarian and a pensioned officer of H. M.'s Customs. Mr. Bolland is one of the oldest citizens of Bandra and lives with his daughter. Both the father and daughter are well-known and highly respected in Bandra, and the outrage has excited the great indignation in the locality. Police are enquiring into the matter.

THE FIRST VADNAGARA NAGAR TO JOIN THE I. M. S

A public meeting of the citizens of Uran and the neighbouring villages was held in the garden of Khan Bahadur Sheth Hormusji Manekji Bhiwandiwalla, to wish farewell to Dr. Kantilal Kalyanji Mankodi, Civil Assistant Surgeon, on his departure from Uran to fulfil duties in the Indian Medical Service to which he has been lately admitted by the Government. Besides many Government Officers, there were present Messrs. Mohomed Ibrahim, Mohomed Jaffar, Tribhovandas Madhavdas Shroff, Ramkrishna Balabhai, Sheth Abdul Rahiman Thakoor and other prominent gentlemen.

POONA DISTRICT CONFERENCE.

The Poona District Conference will be held at Lonavla in a pandal specially erected for the purpose near the Railway Station on the 26th and 27th instant under the presidency of Mr. M. R. Jayaker Bar-at-law Mr P. K. Telang and the chairman of the Reception Committee. Mr. Tilak and other prominent Home Rulers and congressmen will attend the Conference. There is great enthusiasm in Lonavla and the Conference is bound to be a great success.

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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

DHIRAJ LAL C.—The Deputy Commissioner of Police would be glad if you would communicate with him direct.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Saturday, January 19, 1918.

GERMANY AND PEACE.

Recent telegrams have furnished abundant evidence of the growth of disruptive forces in the counsels and efforts of the enemy, justifying President Wilson's description of two rival sides "unreconciled in hopeless contradiction." To whom, asked President Wilson, in reference to German peace proposals, has the world been listening? To those representing the spirit of the Reichstag resolution of July 9th? or to those clamouring for conquest? The confusion is well illustrated by the fact that both the leading political groups in Germany claim victory in the Ludendorff-Kuehlmann controversy, and it is also reflected in the mutually contradictory wrangle in the press. Thus, while the Liberal "Tageblatt" categorically states that the Berlin Conference did not fulfil the pan-German hopes, the Militarist "Tages-Zeitung" lays emphasis on Hindenburg's audience with the Kaiser and "hopes with certainty that military ideas triumphed." On the other hand, the "Lokalanzeiger" is anxious to show that some compromise has been arrived at. The Chancellor's point of view, so we are assured, has triumphed as regards the East, whereas Hindenburg is given a free hand, in the eventuality of German victory, to deal with annexations in the West; in other words, "clear lines East, and free hand in the West"—which is hardly a compromise that would help Germany. The Fatherland Party may not have succeeded in imposing on the Kaiser a programme of wholesale annexations, both in the East and the West, but apparently they have yet retained a sufficiently free hand to do much as they please. That means that the chances of the German Government securing their deliverance from their military tormentors are as remote as ever. Fortunately, there is some evidence that sane opinion in Germany is gathering force. Thus the "Frankfurter Zeitung," making bold to criticize the militarists, vividly describes the predicament to which the German Government has allowed itself to be driven. "A Government removable by the military," it truly says, "is only a caricature in the eyes of its own people and foreigners." And with equal force it points out that to reverse the policy of peace by agreement would expose Germany to "a peril for which a few coal mines and a few square miles of territory would be hopelessly inadequate compensation." In the ramshackle Empire, too, the spirit of disruption is gathering strength. The Hungarian Cabinet has resigned. This in itself would be a matter of comparative insignificance at a time when we have become accustomed to falls of cabinets even in Allied countries. But the reported cause of the resignation of the Hungarian Cabinet is a sufficiently noteworthy one. The reason, it is stated, was the Crown's rejection of the Hungarian Premier's proposal to establish an independent Hungarian Army. A demand like this can have only one interpretation, when it is remembered that the complete sovereignty of a State depends on the control of the military. The desire of Hungary to separate from Austria is, of course, no novel aspiration. But its expression in this manner, and at this time, argues a pretty definite and disastrous breach in Austro-Hungarian solidarity. Do not the gods, in their wisdom, first confound those whom they wish to destroy?

THE IRISH CRISIS.

A strange fatality has dogged every attempt to settle the Irish problem. The happy thought of leaving the settlement to representative Irishmen themselves raised the hope that the problem that has baffled so many ststesmen may at last be solved by patriots. The quiet way in which the Irish Convention has been engaged in its work of examining what is called the "Dominion" solution of the Irish question has continued to strengthen this hope, in spite of the fact that Ulster has, by all accounts, persisted in an uncompromising attitude. The telegrams which we published yesterday, give us the first definite news of the imminence of a crisis in the deliberations of the Convention. According to the "Daily Chronicle," in spite of having made remarkable progress and reached agreement on many troublesome points, the Convention is now encountering the most formidable obstacle. The Dublin correspondent of the "Daily News" is more explicit as to the nature of this obstacle. "The last fortnight has witnessed the drawing together of the Nationalists and Southern Unionists"—which means a settlement between the really sane elements in Irish politics—but the Belfast Unionists have remained isolated. "It is believed", the correspondent adds, "that the Convention will not last out the week." The laconic message of the Dublin correspondent of the "Times" tells the same unpromising tale. "Events at the Convention have taken a disappointing turn." If all this be true, nothing could well be more unfortunate. The duty of the Imperial Government, in the event of Ulster representatives withdrawing from the Convention or rejecting the compromise arrived at by the majority, is clear. They should carry out the scheme accepted by the majority. Ulster has been notoriously behaving as too much of a spoilt child. Its obstinacy has in the past come in the way of justice being done to the whole of Ireland. It has had its chance of accepting a compromise and refused to take advantage of it. If now its unreasonable and selfish attitude is allowed to mar the prospect of a settlement agreed to by the majority of the most representative body of Irishmen ever brought together to decide the destiny of their unfortunate country, the sarcasm of the Sinn Fein speaker may well be justified—"the great danger before the Irish people at the present time was that they may be fooled by the Convention business,"—a fate for which responsibility would ultimately rest on the Imperial Government who brought the Convention into being. That such a suspicion has not been far from the minds ofeven the most responsible leaders of the Nationalist party was made evident in the Commons in mail week when an attempt was made to insist on an Irish re-distribution scheme in connection with the Electoral Reform Bill. Mr. Redmond speaking on the subject said that an attempt like that could only have the object of providing for the contingency of the Convention breaking down. To take such a course, therfere, he added, was in itself prejudical to the work of the Convention—and much to be deplored. Mr. Dillon characterised it as just the policy to throw all Nationalists of Ireland into the Sinn Fein Camp. Mr. Healy, as usual, was most pessimistic. Referring to the redistribution scheme, he said:

> This was a Protestant and an Orange scheme. It is said this discussion will injure the prospects of the Convention. The Convention has no prospects. It never had any prospects. The Conservatives from Ulster have been delaying time. They have no intention of producing a scheme.

The Irish Secretary was at much pains to show that there was no ground for the supposition that the prospects of the Convention were hurt by the scheme. Now that a crisis in the Convention itself has arisen, one can only hope that the worst forebodings will not be fulfilled, and thus one more dreany page added to the chequered history of Ireland.

Notes of the Day.

Distress in Kaira.

Our readers are sufficiently acquainted with the facts of the agricultural distress that prevails in the Kaira District. The matter has been ventilated in the Press, and has also been the subject of a number of representation to the Government. None too soon the Government have issued a Press Note which we published in our issue of yesterday. It is unfortunate that the document appears to have been conceived in a temper. The mood revealed in the very first sentence, with its reference to "considerable misunderstanding and misrepresentation,"—is well reflected in the rest of the Press Note. It seems worth while to point out to the authorities that such thin-skinned and cantankerous response on their part to matters that move the people deeply, does not do them much credit. If there is "misunderstanding" or even honest "misrepresentation" on any question of vital public interest, that is no reason why the Government of Bombay should lose their balance.

A Facile Formula.

But the advisers of Lord Willingdon, we fear, are getting too prone to the use of such epithets as "mischievous." They have got "political agitation" on the brain. Whether it is acute agricultural distress in a district accompanied by complaints of official high-handedness and inconsideration, or a labourers' strike as the result of economic discontent, insufficient wage and overwork, or the grievances of the entire population of a town in a Native State against the Administrator, installed over them by the British Government,—they are all to be traced, according to the facile formula of our bureaucratic wiseacres, to "mischievous political agitation." It is time the tendency were curbed. The authorities do not apparently pause to consider how utterly fatuous it is to suppose that matters like the agricultural situation in Kaira, with its attendant alarms and anxieties can be disposed of by talking petulantly about "mischievous political agitation." They have got to be considered patiently on their merits and cannot very well be summarily dismissed in the light of the prepossessions which may be favoured by the Secretariat scribes.

War Expenditure—and Extravagance.

Mr. Bonar Law stated in the Commons on Tuesday that the Government, at his instance, have decided to appoint an independent committee of business men to inquire into the expenditure of war departments. This is not the first time that the financial operations of the war departments have excited open suspicion of extravagance. The commonest shape which extravagance in public departments in every country assumes is overstaffing. And more often than not overstaffing is followed by inefficiency. That complaints in both directions should have been made as regards the working of the war departments is not surprising in view of the hurry in which they have been brought into existence. Mr. Bonar Law states, that one of the first tasks of the independent committee will be to inquire into these complaints.

The Constitutional Control.

All this is very satisfactory. Mr. Bonar Law, however, was silent as to whether the enormous sums of public money that are being spent in other ways, are a strictly necessary disbursement. An independent committee to inquire into departmental expenditure may be useful but it cannot, as far as war expenditure in the bulk is concerned, be an effective substitute for that constitutional control which the House of Commons should exercise but has, during the war, ceased to exercise. That control must be revived. Of course, everyone recognises that in time of war the citizens must surrender some rights. But the right to control their own Government according to constitutional forms is not one that they are called upon to surrender. On the contrary, it is just in times of stress that the responsibility assumes a very special importance.

Primary Education for Girls.

We are glad to note that the Bandra Municipality, at its meeting on Tuesday, on the motion of Mr. Natarajan, decided to extend free and compulsory education to girls at the same time that it is introduced for boys. To show that this is a most salutary provision one need only mention the fact that under a voluntary system, the spread of education among girls has been much more unsatisfactory than among boys. As a Mahomedan speaker said, by way of example, the proportion of illiteracy among Mahomedan boys as compared with Mahomedan girls being greater than that obtaining in other communities, the apprehension was natural that if primary education was made compulsory for boys only, the disproportion would be accentuated and social development on healthy lines retarded by the reduced level of education among girls.

Opinions of the Day.

Agricultural Distress in Kaira District.

"Young India":—The agricultural distress in the Kaira district has offered a providential opportunity to the great "friends" of our masses to prove that they are sincere in their professions. But from various reports that have so far reached us, it does not seem that these friends are anxious to prove the reality of their professions of solicitude for the welfare of the masses. The Gujarat Sabha, of which no less a person than Mr. Gandhi is the President, has made some serious allegations against the local officials. Those who know Mr. Gandhi and his absolute love of truth will readily understand the serious nature of the Sabha's complaint. And its allegations are corroborated by an eye-witness, Mr. Thakkar of the Servants of India Society, who in a letter to the press gives categorical instances of the hardship which the hasty and ill-advised action of the officials has caused. It is impossible to think that the Local Government or at any rate its distinguished head believes Mr. Gandhi to be a political agitator *au fond* of sensationalism or credit Mr. Thakkar with meddlesomeness. We had therefore expected that a press communique, which in these days appears to be as cheap as blackberries, would promptly isue from the local Secretariat in order to allay public discontent and that the officials concerned would be instructed to cry halt in their zealous operations. But strange to say, nothing of the kind has been done so far as we know. And we wonder what the masses would feel after this exhibition of utter disregard or indifference, about the vaunted solicitude of our bureaucrats and their henchmen to save them from being exploited by the political agitators for their own selfish ends.

High Fares for Season-tickets.

"Prajamitra and Parsi":—In the beginning of the war, his Excellency the Governor declared that measures for the preservation of public health were one of the contributory causes towards winning the war. The increases in fares of the season-tickets by the B. B. & C. I. Railway, will, however, hinder that cause, as it is feared that these increases will tend to congestion in the city and will aggravate the already poor state of public health, which has deteriorated when compared with not only last year but with the past decade as well, and this process of congestion will prove to be the last straw on the camel's back. Then, again, the Government have to bear in mind the extraordinary increases in the necessaries of life, which have proved harassing not only to the poor but to the middle class as well. One of the main causes of the falling-off in public health despite heavy expenditure in sanitation, is the lack of proper quantity of foodstuffs as well as the inferiority of what little stuff the bulk of the masses get. We therefore appeal to the Government graciously to cancel the increases in fares of season-tickets, without delay.

Commandeering of Colaba Observatory.

"Jame-Jamshed":—Referring to the proposed commandeering of the Colaba Observatory from Colaba for the requirements of the military authorities, our contemporary, says:—"If the present Colaba Observatory is removed 20 lakhs of rupees that have been spent for recording the observations for the past 97 years, will have gone to smoke, as there is a likelihood of there occurring a break in the records that have been noted for the last century, which have been longer than those of the best observatories of the British Empire. To sacrifice a valuable department like this for the requirements of the military—exaggerated requirements, perhaps—is to ruin the valuable work it has upto now done, a step which cannot be justified under any circumstances.

A Piece of Injustice.

"Sanj Vartaman":—On Mr. Javeri becoming the Chief Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Mr. Chitre should naturally have become the Fifth Judge, but instead of that he has been appointed Fourth Judge by the Government, which after removing one piece of injustice by amending the Act has on the heel of that perpetrated another. No one except Mr. Kanga had a better claim to the post of the Fourth Judge, and Government is bound to explain why his claim has been superseded. Again, Government has refused to extend his term of office by one year. Mr. Kanga is 55, but is both mentally and physically extraordinarily sound, and is able to discharge the onerous duties of a judge as ably as hitherto, not only for one year but for even a decade! He had built up a large practice as a pleader, and when he was assured that his term would be extended he took up the post of a judge. He has won the esteem of the Bar and the public alike and even Mr. Sethna, the veteran pleader who has passed his whole life in the Court of Small Causes, speaks highly of Mr. Kanga's abilities. The Government should, therefore, reconsider its decision, and should discharge its duty by extending Mr. Kanga's period unstintedly.

CIVIL WAR IN RUSSIA.

PITCHED BATTLE IN ODESSA.

BETWEEN UKRAINIANS AND MAXIMALISTS.

CHIEF OF RED GUARDS WOUNDED.

WARSHIPS OPEN FIRE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, Jan. 17.
Recd. 4-15 p.m., Jan. 18.

Newspaper telegrams report a pitched battle in the streets of Odessa between the Ukrainian troops and the Maximalist soldiers. The Ukrainians held the theatre and the Rada building and posted machine-guns in the streets. Shooting spread to the whole town, the chief of the Red Guards was mortally wounded and warships in the roadstead opened fire. Accounts differ as to whether the Maximalists have taken the arsenal.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH RADA.

COMMISSIONERS DECIDE BREAKING OFF

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, Jan. 17.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Jan. 18.

The Commissioners have resolved to break off negotiations with the Ukraine Rada owing to the Rada's failure to reply to the question whether it will cease to support the followers of Kaledin. The Commissioners declare that the Rada is solely responsible for the continuance of the civil war.

ANNULLING OF FOREIGN LOANS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 17.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Jan. 18.

People's Commissioners have submitted a decree annulling unconditionally all foreign loans for the approval of the executive of Soviets.

ORDER TO UKRAINIAN TROOPS.

TO BE READY TO DEFEND UKRAINE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 17.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Jan. 18.

The Secretary of the Rada has telegraphed ordering all Ukranian troops to be ready to defend the independence of the Ukraine and not to admit Russian troops into the Ukraine.

RUMOURED ESCAPE OF THE TSAR.

NO CONFIRMATION RECEIVED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, Jan. 17.
Recd. 12 noon, Jan. 18.

There is no confirmation of the frequently repeated rumour that the Tsar and the whole of his family have escaped, but the Administration is inquiring.

RUSSIAN TREASURY BILLS.

INTEREST OF BRITISH HOLDERS TAKEN OVER BY TREASURY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 17.
Recd 2-15 p.m., Jan. 18.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law stated it had been arranged for the Treasury to take over the rights of the British holders of the Russian Treasury Bills maturing on the 28th instant in exchange for twelve-year three per cent. Exchequer Bonds at par.

NAVAL MUTINY AT KIEL.

THIRTY-EIGHT OFFICERS KILLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 17.
Recd. 12 noon, Jan. 18.

The Geneva correspondent of the "Daily Express" wires that a naval mutiny was begun at Kiel on the 7th instant by the submarine crews and it subsequently spread to a portion of the crews of the cruisers. It is reported that the mutineers, several of whom participated in the first mutiny, killed 38 officers. Though the mutiny was local it shows that the German naval service is dissatisfied, especially the submarine crews as the number of submarines returning to their bases is decreasing monthly.

CIVIL WAR IN RUSSIA.

PITCHED BATTLE IN ODESSA.

BRITISH OFFENSIVE.

SUCCESSFUL RAID NEAR ST. QUENTIN.

ENEMY ACTIVITY IN YPRES SECTOR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 17.
Recd. 12 noon, Jan. 18.

This afternoon's communiqué from Field-Marshal Haig says:—We made a successful raid north of St. Quentin. The enemy artillery has been active in the Ypres sector.

ENEMY RAID NEAR EPEHY.

OUR AEROPLANES BOMB ENEMY RAILWAYS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 18.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Jan. 18.

A British communiqué says the enemy raided the post eastward of Epehy and a few of our men are missing.

Our aeroplanes last night in spite of bad weather bombed the railway at Bernsdorf, thirty miles south-east of Metz, also the railway south of Metz. All returned.

BRITISH DESTROYERS WRECKED.

DURING A VIOLENT GALE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 17.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Jan. 18.

The Admiralty states that two British destroyers on the night of the twelfth were totally wrecked on the coast of Scotland during a violent gale with heavy snow. All were drowned except one.

FIRM ITALIAN STAND.

ATTACK EAST OF CAPOSILE REPULSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 17.
Recd. 12 noon, Jan. 18.

A wireless Italian official communiqué says:—We repulsed a violent attack after a fierce struggle east of Caposile. We took 119 prisoners and inflicted heavy losses.

PRO-GERMAN PROPAGANDISTS IN SWITZERLAND.

CONSTANTINE AS CENTRE OF THE GROUP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 17.
Recd 2-15 p.m., Jan. 18.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Lynch affirmed that Constantine was the centre of a group of pro-German propagandists in Switzerland including noted enemies of the Allies, for example the ex-Khedive, Theotokis, who while representing Greece in Berlin plotted to bring Greece under German domination and Doctor Streit, that this group was constantly communicating, with Ex-Chancellor Von Buelow and Prince von Hohenlohe, the chief German propagandist in Switzerland.

Mr. Lynch asked whether steps were being taken to counteract the activities of the group to which the reverses in Italy and the defection of Russia were partly due.

Mr. Balfour replied:—My information generally agrees with Mr. Lynch's statements. All steps are being taken to counteract the propaganda mentioned.

KING REITERATES SWEDEN'S NEUTRALITY.

PROPOSED JUDICIAL SYSTEM TO SAFEGUARD WORLD'S PEACE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
STOCKHOLM, Jan. 17.
Recd. 12 noon, Jan. 18.

The King, opening the Riksdag reiterated that Sweden was resolved to maintain neutrality. He mentioned that the neutral countries were endeavouring to frame a judicial system calculated to safeguard the world's peace after the war.

EAST AFRICAN CAMPAIGN.

FIGHTING ON LUVAMBULA

ENEMY FORCED NORTHWARDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 17.
Recd. 4-15 p.m., Jan. 18.

An official communiqué from East Africa says: Our column from Fort Johnston engaged the enemy at the confluence of the Luvambula and the Lujenda, forcing him northwards. Our patrols inflicted appreciable losses on the enemy southward of Mwembe.

DISTINGUISHED SERVICES OF INDIAN OFFICERS.

MENTIONED IN GENERAL ALLENBY'S DESPATCH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 16.
Recd. 12 noon, Jan. 18.

The "London Gazette" announces that General Allenby mentions for distinguished service a number of Indian Army Officers, including Brigadier-General F. M. Edwards, Lieut.-Col. H. C. Ward and Captain L. L. MacLean.

General Allenby also mentions for distinguished service Naik Karamdin and Havildar Sher Muhammed, both of the Hongkong and Singapore Battalion.

SIR REGINALD TYRWHITT.

PROMOTED TO REAR-ADMIRAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 17.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Jan. 18.

Sir Reginald Tyrwhitt, hero of the Arethusa action in August 1914, has been promoted to Rear-Admiral.

SINKING OF THE REWA.

BRITISH REPRESENTATIONS TO SPAIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 17.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Jan. 18.

Reuter learns that the British Government has made representations to Spain regarding the sinking of the Rewa.

A German officer who is a prisoner in England has been confronted with a statement in his book that he has seen guns and troops on the British hospital ship and has frankly admitted that his statement is entirely unfounded.

KING OF ROUMANIA.

ARREST ORDERED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 17.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Jan. 18.

It is stated that the Commissioners have ordered the King of Roumania to be arrested and brought to Petrograd.

EX-TSARITSA BECOMES RELIGIOUS MANIAC.

EX-TSAREVITCH SERIOUSLY ILL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, Jan. 18.

A "Civil and Military Gazette's" special cable says:—

The Geneva correspondent of the "Daily Express" mentions reports that the Ex-Tsaritsa has become a religious maniac, and that the Ex-Tsarevitch is seriously ill.

BERLIN CONFERENCES.

SPECULATION OF RESULTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, Jan. 18.

A "Civil and Military Gazette's" special cable says:—

The Amsterdam correspondent of the Exchange Telegram Company says that according to German newspapers the Berlin conferences will lead to a compromise, the basis of which the "Lokalanzeiger" says is clear lines east, and free hand in the west.

This correspondent interprets as meaning, that Count Hertlin's point of view has triumphed regarding the Eastern questions, and that Hindenburg has been given full liberty regarding annexations in the west in the event of a German victory there. The possibility of resignations among high politicians and military leaders is now over.

MR. BAPTISTA IN ENGLAND.

SUCCESSFUL WORK REPORTED.

WELL RECEIVED IN MANCHESTER.

The following is from Mr. Baptista's letter dated 22nd Nov. 1917 (London):

Since I last wrote to you I have been addressing five meetings—two at Birmingham and three in the Cotton Districts, viz., Manchester, Blackburn and Nelson. Blackburn does a large part of the Cotton piece-goods business with India. I had no idea that this was the case. It was the first place in the Cotton District that I had gone to. They bombarded me with many questions and expressed surprise that I had not said a word upon the Cotton trade and the enhanced customs duty. It was only then I realised that I was in the centre of the Cotton trade and in answer to one question I dealt fully with the subject for 20 minutes. This satisfied the delegates. They represent nearly 30,000 members. At the end they enthusiastically passed a resolution pledging to support Home Rule for India and calling upon Government to pass the same. Copies of the resolution will be sent to the Prime Minister and the Secretary of State for India. Similar resolutions were passed at every meeting. I am informed these five councils represent over 100,000 members. The Councils I have addressed so far represent a membership of over 200,000 persons. So that 2,00,000 are pledged to support us. Among these 2,00,000 over 1,50,000 will be actual voters at the next election.

CRY FOR KNOWLEDGE.

In his letter from London dated 28th November, 1917 Mr. Baptista writes:

I have been speaking at 4 places since I last wrote to you. I have received several letters from the Councils I have been speaking at requesting me to give them days for public meetings. I enclose a sample of the letters I get. This shows that there is a genuine desire to know about India. But nothing can be done now. What is required is at least half a dozen impressive speakers from India.

FAVOURABLE IMPRESSION.

The following is a copy of the letter sent by the Secretary of the Nelson Labour Party to Mr. Baptista:

Dear comrade,—Several members of I. L. P. who were present when you addressed the meeting here, under the Labour Party auspices, have been presenting your case to the I. L. P. Education Committee of which I am a member. They were so favourably impressed that they requested me to write to see if you could favour them with a date early in December. They would call a public meeting if you could come. I mentioned that you would be in Manchester about the beginning of next month and as that is only about 30 miles distant you might make it convenient to address a meeting on the Home Rule for India question which I feel sure would be greatly appreciated in this neighbourhood. Please let me know if you can oblige as early as possible.—Yours fraternally,

A. CAMPELL.

HOME RULE DEPUTATION TO ENGLAND.

AUTHORISED TO VISIT ALLIED AND NEUTRAL STATES.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Bombay Branch of the Indian Home Rule League, held in the evening on the 17th instant, at the H. R. League's Rooms 735 Girgaum Road under the Presidency of Dr. Erulkar, Mr. N. C. Kelkar's (General Secretary) letter was considered and the following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

(1) That immediate steps be taken to send a Deputation to England to help Mr. Baptista.

(2) That the Deputation should include at least one gentleman from Bombay and should consist of five or six persons to be chosen from ten names suggested.

(3) That the Deputation should also be authorised to visit Allied and neutral countries, especially America.

(4) That the Bombay Branch of the Indian H. R. League should take steps in consultation with the central office at Poona to hold the second Session of the Indian Home Rule League Conference in Bombay, in March next, before the departure of the deputation to England.

The Joint War Committee of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem and the British Red Cross Society, Indian Branch deputed Major S. F. Madden, Assistant Red Cross Commissioner to proceed to Mesopotamia accompanied by the Chief of Jamkhandi, Bombay Presidency, to consult with Lieut. Colonel S. M. Moens, Red Cross Commissioner in Mesopotamia on the possibility of forecasting future requirements and of devising means to secure close co-ordination in the matter of supplies from India.

RUSSIAN REVOLUTION "MISREPRESENTED."

KERENSKYITE'S VIEWS.

HOW WESTERN NEWSPAPERS HELPED LENIN.

I have had a conversation with an influential Russian who left Russia just before the Maximalist rising, writes the Paris correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian." He is a personal friend and a staunch supporter of M. Kerensky and is strongly opposed to the Maximalists, whose methods and policy he severely condemns. He fears, however, that they have a much larger following in the country than is generally supposed, and that the forthcoming elections for the Constituent Assembly may result in a Maximalist victory. The majority of the Socialists belonging to other parties have, he says, become Maximalists, and Lenin has won over the peasants to a very large extent. At the time when Lenin was stated by the press in Allied countries to be in Germany, after his disappearance from Petrograd, he was in fact carrying on a propaganda among the Russian peasants, which succeeded only too well.

The reason of the success was that Lenin demanded immediate peace. "It is futile," said my informant, "to ignore facts, however disagreeable they may be, and the fact is that the vast majority of the Russian people now want peace. I fear that it is useless to hope that they can be induced to continue the war. A few months, even a few weeks ago they could have been induced to do so in certain conditions." He added that before he left Russia delegates from the Revolutionary Socialist party, which until recently was the party of the peasants, were unable to obtain a hearing when they went to address meetings of peasants in favour of continuing the war.

THE REVOLUTION MISREPRESENTED.

In the opinion of my informant, the policy of the Allied Governments and the language of an important section of the press in Allied countries are the chief causes of the present state of affairs in Russia. They made, he said, the position of M. Kerensky and of the moderate and patriotic Socialists impossible. The following is a summary of his explanation of events. Most of the leading papers in Allied countries showed hostility to the Revolution from the moment that it became evident that it was not merely a movement for establishing a constitutional monarchy but a Socialist and Republican revolution. Whereas the respective Censors had prevented the slightest criticism of the Tsar and his Government, even when the latter were betraying the Allies by trying to make a separate peace, and whereas the French and English publics were not allowed before the Revolution to know anything about what was going on in Russia, so soon as the Revolution occurred the press was allowed complete liberty to attack the revolutionaries, to exaggerate their mistakes, and to attribute to the Revolution all the evils that the Tsardom had bequeathed to it.

The foreign public, which learned for the first time something about the appalling condition of Russia, could not realise that it was already appalling before the fall of the Tsar and that the Revolution had merely enabled the facts to be known. The Tsar and his Government wanted a separate peace because they had reduced the country to a state of bankruptcy and starvation, and the army was seething with discontent. But for the Revolution a separate peace would have been made. Yet no credit was given by the papers in question to the revolutionaries for their immediate decision to continue the war in conditions which made its continuance extraordinarily difficult, nor even for their acceptance of all the engagements of the old regime, although some of them were extremely distasteful to the great majority of Russians.

GOVERNMENTS AND WAR AIMS.

The policy of the Allied Governments gave the impression in Russia that the press hostility to the Revolution represented their views. They exercised through their Ambassadors unwise pressure on the Provisional Government. Their opposition to the Stockholm Conference, accompanied as it was by misrepresentation as to the attitude of M. Kerensky, had a disastrous effect on Russian opinion. The Socialist delegates sent by the French and British Governments to Russia all went back in favour of the conference, to which they had all previously been opposed, and their advice was not taken. Had the conference been held, my informant believes, the Maximalists would not now be in power in Russia.

Another grievous blunder on the part of the Governments was their refusal to discuss the revision of war aims at the Paris Conference, now about to meet, which was regarded in Russia as a breach of faith. The last straw was the attitude of the Allied Governments in regard to Skobeloff, who, although he was chosen by the Soviet was to be one of the official representatives of the Provisional Government at the Paris Conference. It was said in Russia that if Skobeloff, one of the most moderate Socialists and an ardent advocate of continuing the war, could not be received at the Conference, the war aims of the Allies must be, indeed, such as not to bear investigation.

LENIN'S CHARACTER AND AIMS.

Lenin, continued my informant, owes his present position not a little to the false statements made about him in the press of Allied countries. He is a fanatic of narrow views with a Jacobin temperament, but he is perfectly honest, and is not and never has been a German agent; nobody could be less venal or more incapable of taking money from the German or any other Government. He already had a considerable position as one who had suffered much for the revolutionary cause and had been an exile for years; his brother, who had been hanged for participation in a political assassination, was considered a revolutionary martyr. The false accusations against Lenin, therefore, naturally created sympathy for him in Russia. Trotsky had a bitter grudge against the French Government, which expelled him from France in 1915 at the request of M. Ivolsky, and his hatred was intensified by the attitude of the bulk of the French press towards the Revolution, which he used to excite Russian popular feeling against France.

MOSCOW IN FERMENT

LOOTING IN KREMLIN.

FIVE DAYS IN CELLARS.

I arrived at Moscow on Tuesday and found the tramway-cars running, writes the Petrograd correspondent of the "Daily Mail" in mail week. In outward appearance the town was apparently calm. Enormous queues were standing everywhere, chiefly outside the snow-boot and kerosene shops. The bread ration has been reduced to half pound daily and stocks are running short, to what extent it was impossible to find out.

The damage done during the recent fighting between the Extremists and the supporters of the Provisional Government, so far as the city itself is concerned, is very much less than I expected after hearing the accounts brought to Petrograd by Moscow refugees. Most of the streets in the centre of the city show signs of machine-gun fire. In some places this was extremely heavy—namely, in Nikolsky, Gazeta, and Periulok streets, and a few houses in Miasnitskaya-street. At the Nikitski Gates two houses were completely destroyed and opposite these another was partly so.

The chief fighting took place around the Arbat-square, where the Alexander Military School is situated; at the headquarters of the Provisional Government supporters, and along the Tverskoi and Nikitsky Boulevards. The junkers (cadet officers) were in possession of Arbat-square and the Extremists held Strastnoi-square. Here for five days fortune favoured one and then the other till want of supplies forced the junkers to surrender.

During all this time the inhabitants were unable to go out to get provisions. They remained at home in most parts of the city owing to uncertainty when and where the next shells or shots would fall. Povarskaya-street, consisting mostly of large detached private houses, became the mark for three-inch guns. Here the Church of Boris and Gleb received one shell through a cupola, causing only little external damage, but completely wrecking the inside. One of four of the top columns supporting the small cupola of the belfry was shot away. Six houses were hit by shells—two were badly damaged inside and the others slightly damaged. On the opposite side of the road also some damage was done by shell-fire, but the appearance of complete ruin, about which so much has been said, is entirely absent.

HIDING IN CELLARS.

The foreign visitors at the National Hotel (in Tverskaya-street) spent five days in its cellars, but with the exception of a few windows shot through little damage was done, and the hotel continued business. The Hotel Metropole (in Theatre-square) is a complete wreck inside and badly damaged outside. A tower-like chimney was hit several times, and the facade facing the street square shows signs of a number of shells. The hotel was looted. A number of foreigners and others confined here during the first two days' fighting were eventually rescued upon representations being made by the foreign Consuls.

The end of the town hall abutting on Theatre-square has been badly damaged by shells and the whole building riddled with machine-gun bullets. The Iverski Shrine had several bullets through its windows, but the famous ikon there was not touched. Overlooking the shrine, a large ikon on the wall of the town hall was hit a number of times by bullets.

The damage to the Kremlin is said to be very considerable, not so much through gunfire as through looting. I could not obtain admission. The tower over the Nikolsky Gates of the Kremlin, near the museum, was hit by shells, and the old wooden gates were also considerably battered. The ikon over the gates was shot down. A part of the law courts can be seen above the Kremlin walls to have been heavily peppered by machine-guns. The famous Spasski Gate, under which all who pass must take off their hats, has been slightly damaged by gunfire. Several bullets hit the ikon on the gate, but it is still in its place. One minaret-like tower on the end of the wall near the Chugunni Bridge was hit, making it look top-heavy.

I could not get authentic news about the Hermitage treasures sent to Moscow from Petrograd for safe keeping, but probably these are safe. Viewed from the Chugunni Bridge, excepting the tower mentioned, no damage is discernible in the Kremlin, though I am told that one of the cathedrals was hit and slight damage caused. As admission is refused, it is natural to conclude that the stories of considerable looting of private and public property must have a strong basis of fact.

KIDNAPPING GANGS IN U. P.

ACCOUNT OF NEFARIOUS TRADE.

SEVEN PERSONS GET 5 YEARS EACH.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 18.

A case just decided in the Allahabad High Cort shows the extent of the operations of kidnapping gangs in these Provinces. Seven persons including a woman were convicted of kidnapping and sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment each. The evidence showed the existence of a criminal gang which was engaged in taking women away from Mirzapur to the Punjab and there disposing of them either direct to purchasers of wives or else to brokers who sold them. Originally there was a single gang but that has now broken up into several parties. There was great competition among gangs and sometimes two or three joined forces to increase their profits. There were at several places in the Punjab brokers with whom Mirzapur men worked. In their correspondence the real nature of their transactions was concealed by describing women as carpets and calling them black or white according as they were dark or fair. It was stated young girls generally fetched good prices, but women also used to be sold for about Rs. 500. So lucrative was the trade that teachers and others with some position in life gave up their ordinary vocation to join in the trade.

In this case two women were enticed away to the Punjab under false pretences but escaped and the conspiracy was unearthed through an approver. Mr. Justice Banerji confirmed the conviction and sentences passed on the accused remarking they all joined in the conspiracy for committing a nefarious crime and as it appeared from the evidence that organisations existed for the commission of crime of a similar nature. His lordship thought a severe sentence was called for.

BISHUNPORE DACOITY.

JUDGMENT OF SPECIAL TRIBUNAL.

(Associated Press.)

ARRAH, Jan. 17.

A Special Tribunal comprising of Mr. Foster, Khan Bahadur Moulvie Tahir and Rai Bahadur B. N. Roy delivered judgment to-day in the Bishunpore case in which 34 of the 35 accused were sentenced to seven years rigorous imprisonment each, and one youth to 2 years rigorous imprisonment for dacoity. They also delivered judgment in the Zorawerpore case in which out of 35 accused 4 were acquitted and 31 sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment.

ARRAH RIOTS.

MORE SENTENCES.

(Associated Press.)

ARRAH, Jan. 18.

To-day the Special Tribunal consisting of Mr. H. L. Allanson, Mr. A. D. Patel and Rai Bahadur B. L. Khastgir delivered judgment in the Mauna case. In this case out of 139 accused nine were discharged in the course of the hearing and two subsequently released owing to ill-health. The Commissioners acquitted 10 more. The remaining 118 were convicted. Eleven were sentenced to transportation for life, four to fifteen years' transportation, four to ten years' transportation, two to eight years' transportation and 49 to seven years' transportation. The rest were sentenced to terms varying from three to five years' rigorous imprisonment. The Commissioners in their judgment said:—The attack on Mauna is a grim and moving story. The isolated position of this Mahomedan Village, surrounded by big Hindu villages, distribution of "patias" inciting to its loot, the determination of the Mahomedans to resist, erection of barricades, the five hour battle in the course of which thousands of Hindus were more than once repulsed by the defenders with fatal results to a number of the former, the final attack with overwhelming numbers which resulted in the Hindu mobs bursting into the village, subsequent murders, rape, arson, sacrilege and loot. It was difficult to imagine that scenes like this had recently taken place in the peaceful district of Shahabad without the slightest justification or provocation. Mauna is a village inhabited almost entirely by Mahomedans some of whom are the maliks of the village and men of position. It was no doubt due to this circumstance namely, that they had among them real leaders that such a well-designed and desperate defence was made. Moreover, the fact that there were only few Hindu residents of the village must not be overlooked. The latter were low caste men, servants and tenants of the Mahomedan maliks. To these Hindus full honour is due. Not only was it through some of them that the Mahomedans were warned of what was going to occur and the quarter from which attack might be expected but several of them at any rate fought side by side with the Mahomedans.

INFRINGING DEFENCE OF INDIA ACT.

CUDDAPAH TANNER FINED.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Jan. 17.

P. Sivaramulu Chetty, Proprietor of Cuddapah Tannery, who was prosecuted for infringing the Defence of India Act in connection with sheep and goat skins was fined Rs. 500 by his Worship, Mr. J. C. Adam, or in default, to undergo one week's rigorous imprisonment. The co-accused was fined Rs. 50.

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR PAYMENT OF INTEREST.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Jan. 18.

The Government of India have been informed that the supply of bearer bonds for the Indian War Loan which was ordered from England last March is not likely to reach India in time for issue before the 15th February when a half-yearly payment of interest will fall due. It has, therefore, become necessary to make temporary arrangements for the payment of the interest due on that date.

(2) Holders of temporary scrip bearing interest from the 15th August 1917 are accordingly advised that the interest due for the period ending on the 14th February 1918 will be paid at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bombay, Bombay, and at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Madras, Madras, on tender of the temporary scrip.

(3) Holders of such scrip may at their option tender it in person or forward it by post to any of the Public Debt Offices. The abovementioned holders who are not resident in one of the presidency towns may forward their temporay scrip to the Public Debt Office concerned either direct or at their option through the nearest treasury. If the scrip is forwarded direct to the Public Debt Office concerned intimation should be given to the Public Debt Office of the treasury at which payment of interest is desired. If the scrip is forwarded through a treasury it will be assumed that payment is desired at the treasury.

(4) For holders of temporary scrip who are resident in Burma the following special arrangement has been made to avoid the delay consequent on the forwarding of the scrip to the Public Debt Office, Calcutta. Such holders may tender or forward their scrip to the Accountant-General Burma who will issue an interest warrant for payment at the treasury named by the holder.

(5) In all cases the temporary scrip will be returned to the holder together with the interest payment order.

(6) The Government of India regret that the supply of bearer bonds should through causes beyond their control have been so long delayed but they trust that the above arrangements for the payment of interest will serve to mitigate the inconvenience to which holders of this form of security have thereby been put.

(7) Holders of temporary scrip are advised to forward as soon as possible after February 1st their scrip to the Public Debt Office concerned so as to facilitate the prompt issue of the relation interest payment orders.

POONA NAVIN MARATHI SHALA.

GETS A BUILDING GRANT OF 1¼ LACS.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, Jan. 18.

In September last Prof. Kanitker, of the Fergusson College, had applied to Government for a building grant for the Navin Marathi shala (a primary school conducted by the Deccan Education Society) of which he is Superintendent. The Education Department has now informed him that Government have sanctioned as a special case a building grant of one lakh and a quarter towards the erection o the building for the school, on condition that any excess required over that amount should be borne by the Society.

PUBLICATION OF FALSE NEWS

EDITOR OF "ALHIND" TENDERS APOLOGY.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Jan. 18.

The case of Lala Shumbhunath Chopra, Editor, the "Alhind" charged under the Defence of India Act with the publication of false news likely to create panic in some sections of his Majesty's subjects, came up for hearing to-day before Mr. Currie, Additional District Magistrate. The accused pleaded guilty and tendered an unconditional apology. The charge against him was withdrawn.

A DETENU'S SUIT.

DIFFICULTIES OF CONDUCTING.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 18.

The difficulties of a detenu in prosecuting his suit was brought to the notice of Mr. Justice Greaves at the High Court to-day when a suit instituted by Romesh Chandra Chaudhuri against Grendage and Co., was called on for hearing. The plaintiff's attorney said that his client was interned and kept in confinement in Jessore. He was now in Calcutta, but still under police observation. For some time he was kept in solitary confinement and the attorney could not communicate with him, His Lordship granted a fortnight's time asked by the attorney.

LETTER AND PARCEL MAILS.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Jan. 18.

It is notified that the following letter and parcel mails from India for New Zealand have been sunk at sea:—Letter mails which reached Calcutta General Post Office on 12th July and up to 3-30 p.m. on 11th August, 1917, all parcel mails which reached Calcutta on 12th July 1917 and up to 10th August, 1917.

TWO HOSPITAL SHIPS FROM CALCUTTA.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 18.

Two motor hospital ships specially constructed in the Howrah yards for work on the river Tigris were launched on the Hooghly yesterday.

RAILWAY COLLISION ON B. N. RAILWAY.

13 KILLED, 36 INJURED.

(Associated Press.)

KHARAGPUR, (B.N.R.), Jan. 18.

The District Traffic Superintendent, Bengal-Nagpur Railway telegraphs from Kharagpur:—

At about midnight of the17th- 18th instant the 5 down Puri Passenger train collided with a brake van at mile 73 between Benapur and Kharagpur. One luggage van and a brake van and one third class bogie carriage were partially telescoped and the engine of the passenger train was badly damaged. Thirteen passengers were killed, and thirty-six injured as a result of the accident. It is anticipated that the line will be cleared by the evening and through-running of trains will be resumed.

INDIAN SOAP INDUSTRY.

FACTORY TO BE STARTED IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

(Associated Press.)

CALICUT, Jan. 17.

Apparently the success attained in the soap industry established at Calicut by Sir F. A. Nicholson, is attracting increasing attention. The Nizam's Government intend opening a soap factory at Hyderabad and in this connection Mr. Palairet, Director of Industries and Commerce, Hyderabad, has been here to inspect the Government soap factory in view to using it as a model in respect of plant, working, etc.

It is understood that the Bombay Government too propose establishing a soap factory at some suitable centre in the Presidency and that in the near future there is almost a certainty of several similar factories being established in the various provinces of India. The recent visit to Malabar of Mr. Mead, Director of Industries, Bombay Presidency, was for the express purpose of studying the oil and soap making industries on the spot.

MAHARAJAH OF KAPURTHALA AT SALLE FRANCAISE.

(From a Correspondent.)

His Highness the Maharajah of Kapurthala, accompanied by his Secretary, Mr. Jarmani Dass, recently paid a long informal visit to the Salle Francaise. In a few words, Prof. Louis Peltier explained to about thirty members present that his Highness loves France and things French; he is at home among the members of the old French aristocracy, of that most exclusive society known as the Faubourg Saint-Germain; French is spoken at the court of Kapurthala. Then His Highness, in an impromptu speech in French, with perfect diction and unimpeachable elegance and felicity of expression, spoke at length of the pleasure he felt at finding himself in such an active and attractive French atmosphere as the Salle Francaise afforded; the deep sentiments of affection and admiration he had always entertained towards France and his many French friends; his happiness in doing all in his power to help France and Britain in this terrible war; his great satisfaction and pride at being about to welcome back his own troops just returning from the conquest of East Africa and ready to take the field again in France, in Mesopotamia, wherever they may be needed; his heartfelt wishes for a speedy and victorious termination of the war, after which, he knew, France, hand in hand with England and the other Allies, would again set to work for the advancement of all good causes in this world. Afterwards his Highness conversed most affably with the members and heartily applauded some recitations, especially, 'Le Vent', rendered by Miss Carmen Grant.

KENNEDY SEA FACE.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—Last month you were good enough to publish a letter regarding the Kennedy Sea-Face nuisance arising from the sand-clouds on the ride, and the great inconvenience caused to the pedestrians at night, owing to the absence of lights on the footpath.

By the provision of the necessary lights, we are now relieved of the inconvenience that was due to the entire darkness that was prevailing there for months past; but unfortunately, the nuisance and annoyance arising from the dust-clouds continue in absence of watering of the ride, so that people going there for the benefit of their health have to inhale dust to the detriment of their health.

When the riders are provided with the luxurious ride, the interests of the pedestrians are disregarded. We do not grudge the former the pleasure they enjoy on the ride, but what we do request is to look to the needs of the pedestrians as well.

Will you kindly permit us through you therefore to appeal to Government to be so good as to reconsider this question in the interests of the public, and relieve them of this nuisance.—Yours, etc.,

M. A. HAVELIVALA.
TULSIDAS KILABHAI THANAVALA.
V. S. SANZGIRI.
RATILAL PURSHOTAMDAS.
Y. N. NADKARNI.
V. G. GODBOLE.
A. P. SABAVALA.
M. B. PAI.
Y. V. BHANDARKAR.
JAMNADAS M. MEHTA.
M. A. R. KHAN.
P. K. PENDSE.
M. J. MEHTA.

Mr. T. Smith, Managing Director, Muir Mills Company Limited, Cawnpore, has been unanimously elected president of the Upper India Chamber of Commerce for the current year. The retiring president the Hon. Mr. L. P. Watson did not seek re-election.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Jan. 18.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. G. E. R. Grant Brown resigns Civil Service. Assistant-Surgeon L. D. R. Varma reverts to the Punjab. Exemptions from the operations of the Arms Act shall cease to extend to F. V. Hainworth formerly an employee of the Vacuum Oil Company, Cawnpore.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. S. R. Hignell becomes Additional Member of the Council.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Major H. C. Brown, I.M.S., Assistant-Director, Research Institute, Kasauli is granted one month's leave.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. A. L. Sheather is confirmed as First Bacteriologist, Muktesar.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. G. H. Bell, Executive Engineer, reverts to Burma.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Lieut Col. A. B. Dew is appointed Revenue and Judicial Commissioner, Baluchistan. Mr. F. Fisher C.S. is appointed as Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Frontier Province. Mr. E. L. Norton C.S. becomes Judicial Assistant to Consul General for Fars.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Major M. E. L. Bruce and Lieut. Col. J. H. Hudson revert to Military duty. Mr. B. X. Chatterjee is posted as Assistant Accountant General, Punjab. Mr. F. P. B. Wood is posted as Government Examiner of Accounts E.I. and B. N. Railways. Mr. R. E. G. Wendt, Assistant Accountant General, Punjab is granted four months' leave.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. A. Stevens, Collector of Customs is placed on Special Duty in the Department. Mr. C. W. E. Cotton C.S. has reverted to Customs Service.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. T. Avery, Chief Constructor, Bombay Dockyard is granted three months' leave preparatory to retirement.

INDIAN MUNITION BOARD.

Mr. W. Moor is appointed Government Agent for purchase of Thibetan Wool Kalimpong. Mr. R. L. Mason is appointed Deputy Controller, Home indents. Mr. A. A Greene is appointed Assistant Controller Stores, Calcutta.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Lieut.-Col. Sir John Ramsay, Supernumerary List retires from service. Lieut F. H. Hebberd, I.A.R.O., is dismissed from service by a sentence of Court Martial. The services of Lieutenants A. A. McManus and A. F. Ryan I.A.R.O., are dispensed with.

The following appointments are made to I.A.R.O., to be 2nd-Lieutenants:

Infantry Branch:—E. F. Berrill, A. M. Johnstone, T. J. Extance, A. G. Bird, D. J. Hewit, W. Kemplay, A. F. Corridon W. J. A. Morrow, F. G. Beck, C H. Bradbury, L. A. Murphy, E. C. Riley, F. R. Barker, H. M. Osborne, R. W. D. Aikin, J. D. Spooner, J. H. P. Turner, N. W. E. Mc. Dermott, W. A. Dickson, H. H. G. Howard, H. S. Franks, L. D Whiffin, A. A. Campbell, F. A. Betterton, F. C. Cattermole, M. H. Armstrong, R. J. Bailey, H. V. Diacons, H. W. Cook, R. Dale, S. P. Wilkinson, F. H. T. Ward, H. Miller M. L. Robbin, A. E. Fordyce-Harvey, W. J. Field, A. F. H. Towell, R. E. Athol-Liddell, L H. C. Topham, J F Tunstall, A. J. M. Atkinson, C. G. Reynolds, A. McGregor, F. L. Harmer, H. H. Sanders, W. E. Lane, T. F. Fox, D F Meredith, C. F. P. Miller, A. H. D. Robb. H. H. Cameron, G. W. Langford, J. Cahill, J. W. Hosgood, J. J. Fitzpatrick, R. L. B. Short, C. C. Frebble, E. H. E Wilson, H. Clarke, G. H. Holt, A. W. J. Jackson, W. O. Norton, R. H. Thomas, J. W. Ball, A. B. Corrie, H. R. Aston, B. J. P. Joaquim, R. A. Kirkby, S. G. Butler, C. S. Gawthome, R. O. Eade, E. R. Macintosh Fordon, C. S. Sullivan, E. K. Clifford A. C Determes, W. Storm. M. Mendes, J. B. Mihirnick, A. A. Bagley, A. Williamson, C. G. C. Woledge, A. J. L. Corban-Lucas, A. G. Patton, E. S. St. Clair Boddington, P. S. Sultano, C G. Bowden, W. J. Kelly, H. F. Searle, T. G. C. Webster, E. H. Edge, L. Hannagan, W. Richardson, G. F. F. Batchelor R. D. Fuge, C. R. Herman, N. T. Beard, C O'Donoghue Carey, E. D. Haffenden, W. Meiklejohn, E. W. Belford, J. L. Ruthven, J. M. Conder and T. J. Moylen

LADY MESTON'S LUCKY BAG.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, Jan. 18.

Sergt. E. F. Coles, Harness and Saddlery Factory, Cawnpore, is the winner of the motor car in Lady Meston's Lucky Bag.

COOK'S AND INDIANS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to the letter which appeared in your paper of the 16th instant from Mr. T. K. Radha, the inference the public might draw from a perusal of this letter is that my firm does not wish to do business with Indians.

This inference would be entirely wrong. The fact is that a very considerable proportion of our business is with Indians, and we make a special point of giving Indians every assistance possible in their outside India.

Under our arrangements with the Indian Railways, we cannot issue tickets over the Indian Railways to residents in India either Indian or European, and that is why we were not able to comply with Mr. Radha's application for a second class ticket to Rameshvaram.—Yours, etc.,

G. BALLANCE,
Manager.
Thos. Cook & Sons.

Bombay, Jan. 17.

The sister of Nawab Martza Husein Khan, Honorary Magistrate, died at Lucknow of plague on Wednesday.

THE LANSDOWNE LETTER.

PROF. GILBERT MURRAY'S ANSWER TO CRITICS.

Prof. Gilbert Murray, the well known scholar and publicist, was interviewed in mail week by the "Daily News" on the subject of Lord Lansdowne's letter.

"I see," Prof. Murray began, "that Mr. Bonar Law disagrees with 'the whole one' of Lord Lansdowne's letter,' and considers it so 'inopportune' as to be 'a national disaster.' Now, I have a good deal of respect for Mr. Law, but I must say that I am delighted with 'the whole tone' of the letter, and consider its appearance particularly opportune—though it might have been more opportune still a few months earlier.

"We have had—by 'we' I mean the Allies—a disaster in Italy, said to be largely due to German propaganda, which represented England as the great Imperialist, forcing all Europe to fight, and go on fighting in order to satisfy her own greed. We have had disaster after disaster in Russia, again largely due to the same propaganda; and all the democratic Russian Governments, one after another, have believed or suspected that England was the real centre of aggressive militarism. It was surely the very first and most obvious duty of our diplomacy to dispel that lie—and, as far as the public know, our Government have not done it. What was needed to strengthen public opinion among our Allies, to say nothing of neutrals, was to blazon forth, so that all the world should see it, the honesty and disinterestedness of our war aims. Mr. Asquith's speech at Leeds gave the right note, but none of the Government followed it.

WAS THE LETTER REALLY NEEDED?

"Imagine the feelings of those German and Austrian Moderates who hate their militarist Governments." Professor Murray went on, "imagine the feelings of half-disaffected Socialists in Russia, Italy, and even France—people who wish to believe in England's honest purpose in spite of the host of German lies with which they are surrounded—when they listen to the voices that come from the British Government and its peculiar Press: 'We have got them!' 'Now they're squealing!' 'Empire development!' 'Shut out the foreigner!' 'Five submarines on Saturday!' 'The submarine menace past!' Not very edifying. Not very sober. And not a word in them to discredit the vilest of the German charges or to suggest that we still remember the aims we professed when entering upon the war.

"No wonder that people who like the tone of these utterances dislike the tone of Lord Lansdowne's letter. He writes like a statesman, like a leader, like a man seeking to see and express the truth, not like one who cares merely to make an 'agreeable' or 'disagreeable' impression."

DOES IT "STIMULATE" PACIFISM?

"I cannot understand," said Professor Murray, in answer to a question as to whether he had any information on this point, "why the Government are in such a state of nerves about 'pacifism' and 'Boloism.' Mr. George tells us that, as he looks about him, he sees Boloism on every side. If so he should take a rest cure. He is seeing things that people in good health should not see. There is no Boloism in England. Our Secret Service has searched hard for it, and cannot find it. *Bolo non est inventus.* And in the same way there is, practically speaking, no pacifism. That is to say, there is no party worth counting which is in favour of an immediate 'German' peace, or of any peace which involves the betrayal of Belgium and Serbia.

"Really, the nerves of ordinary citizens are much firmer than the excited inhabitants of Downing-street and Fleet-street can believe. We are most of us quite capable of seeing on occasion that the Germans have gained an advantage without immediately wishing to surrender; quite able to discuss the aims of the war without proceeding at once to drop the war altogether."

ARE THE "FIVE POINTS" NEW?

"Lord Lansdowne has laid down five points on which we ought to contradict the lies of the German agents, and to reassure both moderate opinion amid the enemy and suspicious opinion on our own side. Every one of them has, at one time or another, been put forward by leading statesmen in England or America. It looks rather bad if we are now startled to hear them. It looks as if some of us had forgotten them; and yet they are the very hall-mark of our honesty as a Great Power. We do not mean to set up an English-made Government in Germany; we do not mean, after the peace, permanently and unconditionally to boycott German trade and keep the peoples of Central Europe in a state of continuous distress; we are ready to discuss all outstanding points of international difference, including that mysterious phrase, 'the freedom of the seas'; and we believe in the League of Nations.

"What is there to object to? What responsible publicist will dare to assert the contrary of any of these propositions?

"People have taken fright at the thought of 'discussing' the Freedom of the Seas. They ought to have taken fright more than two years ago, when Lord Grey officially explained to President Wilson that this and other questions of sea-law were suitable subjects for discussion after the Peace. To discuss a point, especially a point where you are confident in the justice of your case, is not the same as to yield."

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE ANNUAL MEETING.

The Annual General Meeting of the Social Service League, Bombay, will be held to-day at 6 p.m., in the Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, under the presidency of Sir Narayan Ganesh Chandavarkar, to transact the following business:—

(1) Reading and adoption of the Annual Report.

(2) Election of office-bearers and the Managing Committee.

(3) Election of auditors.

(4) Consideration of other matters that may be brought before the meeting with the Chairman's consent.

All the members of the League are requested to attend the meeting.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

Their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Willingdon received H. H. the Nawab of Sachin and his three sons yesterday morning.

Her Excellency Lady Willingdon visited Bandra Castle on Friday afternoon which has been so kindly lent by Mr. and Mrs. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy for the use of the Nurses. Lady Willingdon afterwards visited the David Sassoon Reformatory at Matunga.

Surgeon-General T. J. O'Donnell and Major Fleming have arrived at Government House.

H. E. the Governor accompanied by Mr. Crerar, Private Secretary, Captain Greenway, Military Secretary and the Hon. Inigo Freeman-Thomas will leave Grant Road Station to-day at 4-55 p.m. for Delhi.

His Highness the Thakor Saheb of Gondal visited the Indian Glass Manufacturing Co. at Matunga on 17th instant at 4 p.m. and process of manufacturing glass was shown to him by Mr. Padamsinh Narsinhbhai and His Highness was very much pleased and expressed his satisfaction at the work turned out.

DAMAGES FOR MALICIOUS PROSECUTION.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Jan. 18.

At the High Court the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Spencer disposed of an appeal from the judgment of the Subordinate Judge of South Canara who had dismissed a suit for damages for malicious prosecution filed by the trustee of Venkataramana Temple in Mangalore. The original complaint by the defendant who was a social reformer was that the trustee had broken several regulations with respect to the management of the temple and had misappropriate a certain amount of gold and money belonging to the temple. The Sub-Divisional Magistrate discharged the accused holding that no offence has been brought home to him. The trustee then instituted a suit in the Sub-Court for damages which was dismissed. On appeal their Lordship held that the accused having been discharged by a criminal court it was a sufficient declaration of his innocence and awarded Rs. 2,000 as damages. Breach of regulations and other irregularities were subject matters for the suit for the removal of the trustee.

BAN ON SOCIAL REFORMER.

A connected appeal in which the parties were the same was also disposed of by their Lordships. The defendant in the suit was a social reformer who was put under a ban of interior excommunication by the trustee of the temple. The social reformer was alleged to have preached and actively taken part in the promotion of the fusion of sub-castes of Gauda Sarasvat Brahmin community and in that connection of having taken part in an inter-caste dinner. The trustee of the temple pronounced the defendant under a temporary ban. The social reformer filed a criminal complaint for defamation against the trustee. The Divisional Magistrate acquitted the trustee. Thereupon the latter filed a suit for damages for prosecuting him and forcing him to defend himself at the expense of temple funds. The Sub-Judge dismissed the suit on the ground that the temple as an institution had no cause of action in the case and this finding was confirmed in appeal by their Lordships.

BENGALEE LIGHT HORSE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 18.

The Government of India have given final sanction for the formation of a Corps of Bengalee Light Horse. Medical examination of those who enlisted was over sometime back and the present strength of the Corps is about two hundred. They will be given training in three batches and the training will commence immediately after arrangements are made for the horses and equipment.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 18.

Business all rund was extremely dull with very little enquiry either for coal shares or jute mill shares. Phularitand were in request and advanced to Rs. 11-4, Sejoaah were done at Rs. 20-8 and Rs. 21. Negotiations with Tata Coy in connection with this concern are still understood to be open. Jute mill shares ruled steady but quiet with prices practically unchanged from yesterday. In miscellaneous and industrial section Behar Oil were done at Rs. 20-12, Cossipore Ginning at 22-4 while paper shares both Bengal and Titaghur were very firm. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Albion 19-4, 19-8, 19; Phularitand 11, 11-4; Raneegunge 41, 41-4; Sejoaah 20-8, 21.

Jute:—Anglo India (pref) 116; Barnagore (ord) 140, 141; Clive (ord) 198; Clive "A" (pref) 113; Dalhousie (ord) 466 and 478 s.l.; Delta (ord) 495, 497-8; Delta (pref) 104; Fort Gloster (ord) 610; Fort William (ord) 274, 275, 275-8, 278 s.l.; Gondalpara (ord) 770, 774; Howrah (ord) 37, 37-4 and 37-10 s.l.; Howrah "A" (pref) 113; Kamarhatty (ord) 461; Kanknarrah (ord) 562 and 555 s.l.; Lawrence (ord) 444; Naihati (pref) 118; Northbrook (ord) 45, 44-12, 44-4; Reliance (ord) 33, 33-4, 33-8; Reliance (pref) 116; Standard (ord) 520, 523.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Bonded Warehouse R 112; Bengal Paper (ord) 106, 107; Behar Oil 20-4 to 20-12; Calcutta City Flour 17-12, 18; Cossipur Ginning 21-4 to 22-4; Dunbar Cotton (ord) 36; Fort William Flour 26-4, 26-8 Hooghly Flour 26-4, 26-8; Reliance Fire Brick Pottery 16, 16-4; Titaghur Paper (ord) 885.

Rubber:—Sendai 8.30; Tambalak 1.15.

Government Paper three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 69 to Rs. 69-4 and small lots were done at Rs. 69-8 Rs. 69-10.

Erratum:—Yesterday's quotation for Kelvin Jute (ord) shares should have read Rs. 670.

A Simla message says:—

The twenty-second February next has been fixed for the installation on the Gaddi of Rana Bir Pal of Bhajji State (Simla Hills.)

The wedding of Rana Vidiadhar Singh of Kumarsain State with the half sister of Raja Birkram Singh of Arki State will take place at Arki on the 1st February, 1918.

The total approximate gross earnings of State Railways from 1st April 1917, to 5th January, 1918, are more by Rs. 4,05,08,476 than the figures for the corresponding period of 1916-17.

MEDDLING WITH GANDHI PETITION.

PROSECUTION OF TALATI.

COMPLAINANT'S EVIDENCE.

In the case which arose out of the snatching away of a form of the petition which was being sent round for signatures of the people of the Panch Mahals at the suggestion of Mr. Gandhi in order that the same may be afterwards submitted to the Right Hon. E. S. Montagu, by one Chunilal Bhaichand, the Japti-Talati of Bedia, a village in the Kalole Taluka of the Panch Mahal District, from the hands of one Lallu Bapu, an educated agriculturist of Bedia, while he was passing the Chora of the village, where the Talati resided, on his way to the different parts of the village for collecting signatures, further evidence war recorded:—

Witness did not know that the accused was abusing other people on many occasions. Witness never heard the accused abuse anybody in the village; the accused had only abused the witness. He had never abused other people. Even, though the accused had abused the witness so much the witness never uttered a single word against the accused. Witness afterwards went home as it was evening, and reported the matter to nobody in the village; he quietly went home. Witness went to Vejalpur after having seen the accused a second time and requested him to give him the form back. The second time he went to the accused for the form, the accused gave him a threat; then he was in the shop of Himatlal.

House Rents and Food Prices in

The complainant, Lallu Bapu, being further examined by Mr. Harilal, said he went to see the accused a second time and saw him in the shop of Himatlal at about noon. At that time Kabhai Ratansingh was in the shop. Witness stayed then in the shop only a little while; he asked the accused to give him the form and the accused said "no." That was all that the accused said first. He afterwards said, "I refused once to give you the form, why do you come again for it?" He did say that.

Mr. Harilal: Even then you did not say anything?—No, Sir.

Mr. Harilal: Because the Talati Saheb is accustomed to give abuses?

Mr. Diksukhbhai: My learned friend is putting these words into the mouth of the witness. (Laughter.)

Witness's answers to Mr. Harilal's questions continued as follows:—When witness was going to take signatures of people on the form and was intercepted by the accused, he had an inkstand and a pen in his hand. The accused did not take the inkstand and the pen from the hands of the witness. (Witness put on spectacles and identified the form of the petition that was snatched from his hands.) When called by the accused, witness had only one form of the petition and one copy of the Godhra Conference resolutions with him. When the accused took the form of the petition from the hands of the witness, it contained a few signatures only.

Mr. Harilal: How would it benefit the Talati Saheb by his snatching away the form from your hand?—I do not know.

Mr. Harilal: Did you suffer any loss by the Talati Saheb having taken away this form from your hand?—I did. (Question was repeated.) The loss is this that first I was abused and then I had not the petition with me, so, that was my loss.

Mr. Harilal: Except the abuses you received and except the fact that the paper had disappeared from your hands, there was no loss caused to you?—No.

Mr. Harilal: When this abusing took place and the paper was snatched away by the Talati Saheb, did any of the other people, that came there, interfere and say anything to the Talati Saheb?—No.

Mr. Harilal: In your presence did any of these three people, who were there, say anything to the Talati Saheb while he was abusing you?—No, only the Talati Saheb said to me, "Go, come to-morrow." (Answers to further questions continued as follows):—Haribhai Bhaiji did not demand his money from the accused in the presence of the witness. Pahada Gabha and Mathur Moti did not say anything in the presence of the witness, while he was there. When witness left the Chora, Mathur Moti, Haribhai Bhaiji and Pahada Gabha were not at the Chora; they had already left it. Witness could not say who went first and who went last; he did not remember in what order they had left the Chora. When these three people were at the Chora, Haribhai Bhaiji was sitting, and the other two were standing. Kabhai Mawsingh Ratansingh was a partner of Himatlal.

ACCUSED'S REFUSAL TO RETURN THE FORM.

Witness talked to the accused about returning the form both at the Chora and in the shop of Himatlal, but on neither occasion did he say to the accused that the form related to the benefit of the agriculturists; he said on the two occasions that the form was in connection with Swaraj. When the accused snatched away the form from the hand of the witness, he was not sitting on the "otla." He was first sitting on the "otla," but then rose from his seat, took away the form from the hands of the witness and then entered the Chora. Afterwards witness reported the matter to the people at Vejalpur. Those people did not advise witness to report the matter to the Police or the Magistrate. Witness was not told to do so either by the people at Vejalpur. No petition, containing a complaint against the conduct of the accused, was written at Vejalpur on the first day, the petition was written the next day. When the Vejalpur people came to see the accused, witness did not know that at that time, he heard of it the next day, he stopped half a mile away from the Chora, it may be a little more or less. He lived in another Muwada from that of the Chora. The name of his Muwada was "Kala Dhola." When witness went to the Chora again, the next day, it was at the time when the sun had just risen—it was about 7 o'clock. No one else was there except the accused. Then the accused said "Why do you come?" He also said "I will not allow you to go home; sit down here." Witness could not give any reason why the accused said that, except that the witness had demanded from him the form, when the accused also said, "I shall not give you anything." Witness could not give any reason for the attitude of the accused, except that he asked the accused to return him the form. Witness said, "I was asking for the form and the accused was saying "I shall not give it to you." Witness said the accused did not give the form to him and detained him. While witness was sitting there, the accused was not doing any work; he was only attending to the calls of nature, washing his face, etc. (Laughter.) He was not working in the kitchen at the time, he was outside the kitchen in the Chora. What the accused did inside the Chora the witness could not say.

To the Court: Witness was sitting outside the Chora, in the back part of it. He was sitting on the "otla" from where the form was snatched away from his hand. As the accused had directed witness not to go away, witness did not leave before taking the accused's leave, which he got when he said to the accused, "It is now very late." It was not 12 o'clock but might be 11 o'clock when he left the Chora with the leave of the accused. He was at the Chora on that occasion from 7 to 11 a.m.

Mr. Harilal: At 11 o'clock you asked leave and the accused gave you the leave to go home?—Yes, he abused me and gave me the leave.

Mr Harilal: He may have abused you (Laughter.) very much; answer the question. During the interval of 7 to 11 o'clock that you were at the Chora, did no man come there from the *Gaum*?—No.

Mr. Harilal: Were you abused in such a way that people around could hear the abuses?—No; the accused did not speak so very loudly as would be heard by people around; he was speaking "as we are speaking here." (Laughter.) He was speaking in the ordinary way.

THE FOUZDAR SAHEB.

Mr. Harilal: While you were being abused, no one checked him?—No, who dared to check him? (Laughter.) This time also witness did not retaliate and did not say anything to the accused. Witness returned from his house, on the occasion of his second visit to the accused, half an hour after he had left the Chora with the leave of the accused, when he came back to the Chora after half an hour, he saw the Fouzdar Saheb at the Chora. When witness went to the Chora at that time, the accused was standing in the front part of the Chora; when witness went to the Chora, he saw the Fouzdar Saheb was reading the form of the petition. He also saw the accused was standing there. The Fouzdar Saheb had the form of the petition in his hand. When the accused saw witness coming up to the Chora, he said to the Fouzdar Saheb, "This is the man who takes signatures for Swaraj." The Fouzdar Saheb then returned the form to the witness. Witness could not explain why the accused took the form from him after it was given to him by the Fouzdar Saheb, he could only say what the accused said then, and that was "You ought not to take the form away, give it to me." After the form was taken by the accused, witness did not report the matter to the Fouzdar Saheb, because it was late in the evening and the Fouzdar Saheb was engaged in another case. Therefore, witness did not report the matter to the Fouzdar Saheb. No one stopped the witness from reporting the matter to the Fouzdar Saheb. The petition was taken from witness's hands by the accused by force. It was then in the hands of the witness. (Witness explained the way the paper was folded on the two occasions it was alleged to have been snatched away from his hand by the accused.) On the second occasion when the form was pulled out of the hands of the witness by the accused, the paper was so held by the witness that half its portion was in witness's hand. That half portion he did not part with willingly to the accused. He had to let it go as the accused pulled it out of his hand. Witness did not go to Vejalpur to report the matter that day, because it was late in the evening. Witness saw the Fouzdar Saheb at the Chora in the afternoon. Witness went from the Chora on foot at 11 o'clock and returned there also on foot, at that time the time was what it was when he was giving his evidence in the court—about 3 o'clock. After the paper was snatched from his hands, he was in the Chora for a couple of hours. During that time the accused was not with him at the back part of the Chora. He was moving to and fro. During that time the accused was talking with Haribhai Bhaiji, but the accused was not then near the witness. As the witness was at the Chora till it was evening, he did not go to Vejalpur that day. Witness did not know whether the Fouzdar Saheb was at the Chora on the following day.

WHAT HAPPENED AT THE CHORA.

When the form was snatched away on the second occasion witness was at the Chora for two hours, and then there were also at the Chora Kabhai Bhaiji, and Soram Bhaiji. Witness happened to meet these people on his way to the Chora, and so he and they went to the Chora together. They went there while the Fouzdar Saheb was sitting there. Witness was going to the Chora from one direction and the other men were going to the Chora from another direction, and they happened to meet together at a spot on the road leading to the Chora, they all met together near the well (situated in the vicinity of the Chora). Witness, Soram Bhaiji, and Jiva Dipa went to the Chora together. The meeting of all the people took place near the well. They all went to the back part of the Chora. When the accused took away the form from the hand of the witness, he came from the front part of the Chora to the back part through the inner hall of the Chora. Witness could not say whether Kabhai Bhaiji and Soram Bhaiji came to the back part of the Chora by crossing the inner hall of the Chora. These people came to the back part of the Chora to enjoy the "Hukka." Soram Bhaiji was not standing while the Fouzdar Saheb was there. Soram Bhaiji had no "Hukka" with him while the Fouzdar Saheb was there. Kabhai went to the Chora as soon as witness and the other persons had been there. When Kabhai came to the Chora, Soram Bhaiji and the other people were already sitting there. Witness did not know that Kabhai had come there from another *Gaum*—Kharsalia. While the accused was abusing the witness, he was speaking in the tone in which the witness and the examining counsel were speaking together (Laughter.) Therefore, the people in the neighbourhood of the Chora could not hear the abusive language used by the accused towards the witness. Witness never mentioned the matter of the paper being snatched away from his hand by the accused on the second occasion to anybody in his *Gaum* on the same day, because it was in the evening he went to the *Gaum*.

PETITION DRAWN UP AT VEJALPUR.

Witness went to report the matter to the Vejalpur people the next day; then no one advised him to place the matter either before the police or the Magistrate, when he went to Vejalpur the next day, a petition was written; that day only a petition was written at Vejalpur; no one there suggested to him or advised him to bring the matter to the notice of the police or the Magistrate. The petition was written by Purshotam Nathabhai. Witness did not know whether the petition was to be made to the police or the Magistrate. He did not enquire to whom the petition was to be sent, because he was nervous and terrified by being abused and threatened by the accused for two days. Witness only reported the matter to the Vejalpur people; he did not speak of it to Kabhai or Soram Bhaiji when he was with them for two hours after the incident took place. Five or six days after the visit was paid by the witness to Vejalpur, the accused went to his house on horseback; before that interview the accused did not see the witness. During those five or six days witness had not informed anyone in his *Gaum* that a form was snatched from his hand by the accused. When the witness came to the "nala" after his return from Vejalpur, he found the accused and other persons sitting there; he did not know with what object they were sitting there; he came to the "nala" at about the time in the evening when one man could hardly see the face of another. (Laughter.) From the spot from where the witness saw these persons sitting on the "nala," there was a distance of about a hundred paces. It might be a distance of 75 paces even; witness could not say exactly what the distance was. Witness could not give any reason with what object the accused attempted to have the witness caught at that time. The accused did not follow witness at the latter's house. Witness did not see Kabhai before filing the present complaint. He had been to Vejalpur only. He did not see Kabhai before he was examined in the court; there were rumours in the *Gaum* that the paper was snatched away from witness's hands. There is a Police officer at Vejalpur; there is a Police Jamadar at the Police Thana at Vejalpur; witness had told everyone he came across in his *Gaum* of what had taken place at the "nalla."

TAGAVI INCIDENT.

Being re-examined by Mr. P. M. Shah, witness deposed to the following facts:—(Witness was shown the form of the petition that was snatched out of his hands by the accused.) All the signatures that were now in the form were there before it was snatched away by the accused. Witness had taken signatures for two days before the form was taken from his hand, and they were all in the form before the form was taken from his hand. In 1912 witness had applied for "tagavi," but did not get it. There were many persons like him who had applied for "tagavi" and had not got it like him. Many people did not get "tagavi" as the witness did not get it. The petition made to Mr. Ewbank was signed by about 10 or 25 people. Dama Fatch was no relation of the witness but only a friend of his. Witness happened to know Dama Fatch as the latter lived in Motha Bedia and the witness lived in Bedia proper. Witness and Dama belonged to Bedia but lived in different hamlets; there were 25 hamlets in Bedia. The distances between different hamlets varied; some hamlets were a mile apart, some half a mile apart and others a quarter of a mile apart from one another. The hamlets of the witness and Dama Fatch were a mile distant from each other. Mathur Moti belonged to Bedia proper, that is to the witness's hamlet; he lived half a mile away from the witness. Witness never went to Mathur Moti unless there was some business with the latter. The history of the charge brought against the witness regarding taking some rafters was this: his house was burnt down; therefore, Government had permitted him to take certain quantity of rafters; the Forest authorities, therefore, sanctioned his taking away those rafters, but the man who was deputed by witness to take charge of the rafters carted them without counting them, and so happened to take a few more of them than the quantity allowed. Witness's little son had gone with the man to take charge of the rafters, and it is possible that 26 more rafters were carted. The Forest Department, therefore, charged him a fee of Rs. 4, which witness paid.

There was a charge against the witness of committing encroachment on other people's land. The encroachment existed for about 18, 19 or 20 days. Witness came to know of it when he was so informed by the Mamlatdar Saheb. Till then he was unaware of the encroachment, no one had said to him about it till then. When the accused had stopped witness on the first day and snatched the form from his hand, the accused was sitting about five or six paces away from him.

Mr. Harilal: Did the Talati Saheb ask you "Where is the paper to be sent?"

Witness: Yes, and I replied it was to be sent to Montagu Saheb.

Mr. Harilal: Was it sent?—No, because it was taken away. (Laughter.)

Witness withdrew. At this stage the Court adjourned for tea for a quarter of an hour.

When the Court re-assembled after tea, the complainant asked the Court's permission to modify his answer given in reply to a question put by Mr. Harilal to the effect that he had mentioned to no one that the form was snatched from his hand by the accused except to the people at Vejalpur. He said he had mentioned it to several people. (Gives their names). What he meant by saying that he did not mention the matter to any one was that he did not mention it to any Government officer.

HARILAL BHAIJI'S EVIDENCE.

The next witness cross-examined by Mr. Harilal was Haribhai Bhaiji. He said he had taken a cart for the accused only once in his life. The accused did not give him money for that cart. It was false to say that the accused had paid him money for the cart. (A receipt was shown to the witness). This receipt was signed by the witness (witness acknowledges the signature), but no money was paid to the witness for the receipt. After taking the signature of the witness the accused had told him that he would pay him money afterwards. (Laughter.) The words written below the signature of the witness (Received Rs. 2) were not written by him. Witness never signed that statement. He could write his signature. (Witness was asked by Mr. Harilal to write those words in his own handwriting on a separate piece of paper, and he did that.) Sarajkha Sabravkha and Maneklal Gopal, witness was not sure, were present on the occasion of the signing of the receipt by him. Witness had made no application for the false receipt being then from him to anyone up to the time of his giving the evidence. The fact was that Rs. 3 was fixed by word of mouth and a receipt for Rs. 2 only was taken from the witness. Witness lived in partnership with his real brother Somji. It was a fact that the accused had made a report against the witness that he had taken doles in two *Gaums* in 1912, but really speaking he had not taken the doles in two places. He took no dole for himself at the place called Vasda. He did not know if he took a dole there for his daughter, who was now three or four years old. The accused did not blame witness for taking doles at Vasda and Bedia.

The Court. Did the Talati Saheb blame you or not?—No. I do not know.

Mr. Harilal: You do not remember whether you were blamed by the Talati Saheb or not?—I do not remember.

To the Court: I do not know whether I was blamed by the accused.

(To the counsel)—Witness had not made a petition regarding Mawasdari; he had not given it to the accused, nor had he gone to the Mamlatdar or the Assistant Collector in regard to it. He had given no application to any of the Authorities for the purpose of their giving him a share in the Mewasdari.

Mr. Diksukhbhai: Specify the time, Mr. Harilal.

Mr. Harilal: It was in 1912.

Witness: I did not make any application to the Assistant Collector or to any other officer, only I had discussed the topic at home. I cannot deny that the Talati Saheb had made a report that I should not be given the share. I am a partner. I must get my share; I have got it except for the current year. do not get the share from the Chora, but privately from other registered shareholders.

Proceeding, witness said that a charge was preferred against him for cutting some trees; the Government did get that information from the accused. Witness was convicted of the offence and the property was forfeited to Government. This happened in 1915. Although the accused had made a report against him in the matter, witness did not himself make any complaint to anybody that the accused had taken from him a false receipt. In the case in which witness was convicted, he never said to the trying Magistrate that the accused was on terms of hostility with him. The cart matter took place about four or five years ago and the tree matter about two or three years ago. Witness denied having sent a petition to Mr. Ewbank, complaining that the accused was demanding milk, grass, etc., by force and was abusing people in the *Gaum*. Witness did not sign that petition. Except for demanding his money witness had no other business to do with the accused on the day when he met the complainant at the Chora. Witness could not say to the Chora on that day it was the time of letting loose the cattle (about 10 or 11 o'clock.) When he went to the Chora the complainant and the accused were not there. Witness went there first and the complainant Lallu came up afterwards. When witness went to the Chora, the accused was inside the Chora. He was inside the Chora, moving to and fro. When the witness went to the Chora, he went through it on to its back part; then he called the accused there, and there he and the accused were standing. (To the court.) They were standing on the "otla" and not in the yard behind the Chora. When witness was standing there, Lallu happened to pass by the side of the Chora, and the accused saw him. Lallu passed by the Chora immediately after the witness had been to the Chora, and immediately after the witness and the accused were standing on the "otla" of the Chora.

THE SNATCHING OF PETITION.

Then witness and the accused were standing on the "otla," Lallu came there. The accused called Lallu; Lallu came to him; then the accused asked him "What have you got in your hand?" Lallu said, "It is a petition for Swaraj in the interest of the agriculturists." The accused did not begin to abuse Lallu; he asked Lallu "What have you got in your hand?" Then Lallu said "It is a petition." Then the accused said "Give it to me," and Lallu said "I will not give it to you." Then I saw the accused snatching the petition from the hands of Lallu. (To the court.) The accused took the petition from Lallu with great force. (To the counsel.) Lallu did not give the petition to the accused willingly; the accused snatched it away. Lallu gave it up because he saw that otherwise the petition would be torn up. (Witness explained how the form was folded up when it was snatched away by the accused.) Witness could not remember whether there were any signatures on the form when it was snatched away by the accused. (Being further badgered by counsel) witness retorted "How could I see the signatures? (Laughter.) Trues to these questions. (Further laughter.)"

The Court: You have got to answer all the questions. (Laughter.) Witness continued with his answers thus:—When the petition was snatched away from the hand of Lallu by the accused, it might have contained some signatures.

The court: Do you remember or do you not?—I do not remember.

The court: If you do not remember, say you do not remember.

Witness: I cannot say. (To Mr. Harilal) Lallu did not hold the form in both his hands when it was taken by the accused. In one hand the petition was held and the other hand was free. He had nothing in the other hand. The accused having taken away the form, did not remain standing where he had been standing before, and went away. After taking the paper from the hand of the complainant the accused said to him to sit down there. Then the accused and the complainant were standing on the "otla" and the witness went away. Besides Lallu and the witness, witness on that occasion saw no one else either coming to the Chora or going from the Chora. Witness might have been in the Chora for about five minutes after the form was snatched away. Till then both Lallu and the accused were speaking among themselves on the "otla." Witness then left the place. The talk between the accused and Lallu was going on on the "otla." That is, at the back part of the Chora. While witness was there, there was no one on the "otla" besides himself, Lallu and the accused. Witness could not say whether the accused had put the paper into his pocket, as soon as he took it from the hand of Lallu, that it might not be taken back. The accused may have read the paper after it was taken. He did not see the accused reading the paper in his presence. After taking the paper, the accused made the complainant sit down and then abused him very much., Witness was not then sitting on the "otla." While there was a talk going on between the accused and the complainant, witness could not ask for his money from the accused. But the accused said to him "Come to-morrow." He did ask witness to go there the next day. Witness did go there the next day, he also demanded his money At that time the accused was in the same part of the Chora where he was on the day previous. He was on the "otla." When witness went there he saw Lallu was there, he had gone there to ask back his form. He was much abused by the accused. The accused was then very warm and witness did not ask for his money and went away.

ABUSED LALLU "DREADFULLY."

Mr. Harilal: When you went there the next day and found this talk between the accused and the complainant, did it last for a quarter of an hour?

A. I have no watch, sir. (Laughter.)

The Court: Was it as long as your evidence has occupied?—No. not so much. It was a short time only.

Mr. Harilal: At that time, did you say to the Talati Saheb, "Why do you keep the paper? Give it to Lallu?"—Yes. I said "Give him the paper."

The Court: What did you say?—I said "Give him the form back." The accused then said "I will not give it." And he abused Lallu by his father, mother and sister dreadfully.

Mr. Harilal: Did the Talati Saheb say in your presence "I shall not give the form to Lallu?"—Yes. (Continued) Witness did not say to the accused "Give back the form to Lallu" on the previous day, on the previous day he merely went away. Witness did not speak on the previous day, because he said to himself "Why should I interfere?" (Laughter.) After that second interview witness did not go to demand money from the accused. Witness had been twice to the accused to demand his money and did demand it on both the occasions, but not in the presence of Lallu. On the first day that he went to demand money, he did demand it. He had demanded it before Lallu had come there. He had demanded money on the first day before the arrival of Lallu at the Chora. At that time the accused did not wear the silken digoji (usually worn by Hindus for the purpose of taking their meals). He was wearing a dhoti and was moving to and fro. Witness was referring his visit to the accused on the first day, at that time the accused was with a cloth covering on his body. It was a shawl.

The Court: Had he a shawl with the silken digoji underneath the shawl?

A. I could not see anything underneath the shawl. I cannot remember if the accused took the paper from the complainant and hid it inside the shawl.

In reply to counsel witness further said:—On the previous day, before witness had left the Chora, the accused was standing on the "otla". From the time witness came to the Chora on the first day and until he left it, the accused was not sitting anywhere. When the accused asked Lallu for the form, he said "Let me see it." There was no one at the Chora while the accused was abusing the complainant. On the second day the accused had detained the complainant in the Chora. On the second day Lallu had come to the Chora a short time before the witness had been there. On the second day Lallu had been to the Chora before the witness.

The Court:—Are you quite sure? Lallu went there before I went there. I went there afterwards.

Mr. Harilal: Did Lallu make a complaint—any other complaint except that the accused would not return the petition? No, Lallu said "The accused says 'Do whatever you like, I will not give you the form. If you sit, still I will not give you the form.'" Lallu was sitting on the 'otla', leaning against a pillar. He was sitting on the ground. Witness did not see the petition with the accused on the second day. On the second day the accused had not worn a silk digoji, he had some cloth worn across his body. He had worn a digoji. What had happened in the presence of the witness, the witness had fully mentioned before the Mamlatdar Saheb. He had not mentioned it to anybody else. (There was no re-examination. Witness withdrew.)

(To be continued.)

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HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

COURT'S POWER OF GRANTING REVIEW

MEANING OF "STRICT PROOF."

Bai Nemutbu, wife of Shaikh Fakruddin Kothare v. Bai Nematullabu, widow of Abdul Tyab Maskati.

(Before Sir Stanley Batchelor, Acting Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Kemp.)

This was an appeal brought by the original first defendant Bai Nemutbu against an order made by Mr. G. R. Datar, Additional First Class Sub-Judge of Surat. A review of the Sub-Judge's judgment was granted.

The facts are given in the following judgment.—"I am of opinion that the learned Judge below was perfectly right in allowing the application for review of judgment and indeed I think that he was compelled to make such an order in the circumstances of this case. The plaintiff who was the applicant for the review was a Mahomedan female (belonging therefore, to that category of persons who according to a well known description of a Chief Justice of this Court are barely to be described as Sui Juris.) It is plain on the record and indeed it has formed part of Mr. Setalwad's argument for the appellant that this Mahomedan lady's legal interests were not prosecuted by her advisers with all the carefulness which the circumstances demanded. It is that want of carefulness which has caused the delays upon which the appellant now mainly found. When those delays are examined I think it will not be seen that all that we have here is not any actual delay in fact, but a kind of constructive delay imputed to the respondent by reason that certain applications made from time to time by her legal advisors, were not applications valid and efficient under the law, for instance, the plaintiff's appeal was dismissed by the Appellate Court on 8th October 1915. Our reason, perhaps, one of the main reasons upon which the order of dismissal was made was the appearance of a certain map relied upon by the present appellant for that map showed a continuous double line which if it had existed in the original survey map of about 1870, would have gone far to disprove the plaintiff's claim to an easement. But on 16th October, 1915, the plaintiff began correspondence with the Revenue authorities in order to procure documents with a view to test the accuracy of the appellant's map Ex. 129. These copies were received by her on 4th January 1916 and on the very next day she applied for review of the judgment to the District Judge.

APPLICATION IRREGULAR.

Unfortunately through no fault of the Mahomedan lady but through some want of attention on the part of her legal advisors, this application was irregular, seeing that there was then still pending before the Court, the second appeal which had been lodged on behalf of the plaintiff on 10-11-1915. That is an instance of the kind of delay which as I say is imputed against the plaintiff in these proceedings. Assuming, therefore, that in strictness the application for review was out of time, it appears to me clearly to be a case which calls for the concession allowed 95 (5) and 5 (14) of the Limitation Act upon this point. It seems to me relevant also to say that when an argument is exhausted the real object of this application is, as the learned Trial Judge pointed out, not so much to improve the plaintiff's case by the addition of fresh evidence, but to ensure that the judgment of the Court shall proceed upon true materials and not upon false.

Then it was argued by Mr. Setalwad that the Lower Court was wrong in allowing this application because the condition prescribed by O. 47 R. 4 Sub. R. (2) (b) is not satisfied in this case. That the condition is expressed in the following words "(section quoted)." The learned Counsel contends that if the evidence tenders upon this point by the applicant, in the Court below be subjected to examination in this Court of appeal, it would be found that such evidence ought not to have satisfied the Court of that absence of negligence, which the Code requires. This argument, however runs counter to the decision of the Calcutta High Court in Abid Khondkar v. Mohendrdal. See I.L.R. 42 Calcutta, p. 830 p. 837, where the provisions of S. 626 of the Code of 1882 which corresponds with the provision of the order now. The considerations were examined and dicensed by Sir Lawrence Jenkins, C.J. and Mr. Justice Woodroffe.

STRICT PROOF.

Sir Lawrence Jenkins says "The view taken by Mr. Justice Chatterji in affirming the Lower Appellate Court's is that 'strict proof' means proof that convinced the Lower Appellate Court and it is on that ground alone that the result can be affirmed. In my opinion this is not the true view of the provisions of the Chapter relating to a review of the judgments. The word 'proof' ordinarily has one of two meanings either the convictions of the judicial mind, on a certain fact or the means which may help towards arriving at that conviction. The use of the word 'strict' seems to point to the second of these 2 meanings and 'strict proof' in my opinion means anything which may serve directly or indirectly to convince a Court and has been brought before the Court in legal form and in compliance with the requirements of the Law of Evidence. It is formality which is prescribed and not the result that is described. This I think is apparent from the whole scheme of this chapter on review and Mr. Justice Woodroffe's judgment was to the same effect. No doubt that decision is not strictly binding upon us and equally without doubt it is a decision which is entitled to the highest respect.

A CONCURRING VIEW.

Speaking for myself I entirely concur in the construction which has been placed upon these provisions by the decision of the Calcutta High Court and that construction appears to me to be probable in itself when it is remembered that the order in question is merely a discretionary order where large powers would naturally be confided by the legislature to the Judge of the first instance. Then I think that the use of the somewhat curious word 'strict proof' also confirms the construction which was adopted. It is not required that the absence of negligence shall be conclusively established or even satisfactorily proved. What is required as I understand it, is strict proof of this absence of negligence on the record. I can see nothing repugnant in supposing that if the record does contain such strict proof that is to say such formal admissible evidence, it shall be for the trial court only to assess its sufficiency. At first sight no doubt it might seem that the word 'strict' is tautalogous in as much as all proof must be strict proof. But it seems to me that there was good reason for the insertion of the epithet and that the desire of the legislature was to deter subordinate courts from acting upon loose information or inadmissible evidence upon which they are at times disposed to act, in these matters. There is no question but that on record. In this case there is strict proof which if it be believed is sufficient to discharge the burden, which lay upon the applicant of showing that she was not guilty of negligence in not collecting earlier the evidence upon which she now wishes to rely. On these grounds it seems to me that the order made by the Lower Court is right and I would affirm it, dismissing this appeal with costs.

Mr. C. H. Setalwad with Mr. G. N. Thakore for the appellant.

Messrs. Strangman and B. J. Desai with Messrs. N. K. Mehta and Davo for the respondents.

PERSONATING AS HUSBAND.

TRAGIC DECEPTION.

KASHINATH GANPATRAO VS. THE KING-EMPEROR.

(Before Justices Shah and Marten.)

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. W. D. Alcock, Additional Sessions Judge of Colaba. The Sessions Judge convicted the accused of cheating by personation and sentenced him to five years rigorous imprisonment, out of which two months were to be in solitary confinement.

The facts are briefly these:—The accused Kashiram was a Maratha, who was for five years in the 101st Mahrattas. He there came to know one Dewji Ranji Patel to whom he bore a slight resemblance. Dewji had gone on war and his wife Sawitri was living with her father in the village of Kheri in Mahad Taluka. Nothing was heard of Dewji for two years. In August, 1916, the accused went to the house of one Janki, who was Sawitri's sister at Karjet and there represented to her that he was Dewji When Janki and her husband expressed their surprise at his being so changed, the accused explained it away by saying that he had been taken prisoner by the Germans and that they had starved him and had very much ill-treated him. He also alleged that he had been wounded thrice, and his emaciated condition was due to his many sufferings and privations, that he had to endure at the hands of the enemy. Janki and her husband accepted his explanation and as they had not seen the real Dewji for a long time, thought that the accused was Dewji and received him as such.

STORY SUCCEEDS.

Then the accused wired to Dewji's father-in-law an old man of 60, to come down to Korjat with his daughter Sawitri. The old father-in-law accordingly came down to Korjat with his daughter Sawitri. The father-in-law and Sawitri also failed to recognize the accused as Dewji, but the accused offered them the same explanation and his story was accepted by them. The accused then lived with Sawitri as her husband and asked the old man to send him Dewji's clothes. He also induced his old father-in-law to send him Rs. 100 and obtained a further sum of Rs. 150 from his father-in-law's nephew. Thus he lived for five months as Sawitri's husband and was accepted by all as real Dewji.

In 1917, Dewji's father received a letter from his son Dewji, and a few days thereafter the uncle of Dewji came from Bombay and told the father of Dewji that he had met a man there belonging to the 101st Maratas who had informed him that Dewji had been set at liberty and had come to Daressalam. The father's suspicions being aroused he went to Vinhere and asked a Regimental sepoy there about his son and he gave him the same information. The father thereupon went to Korjat and asked the accused what explanation he had to give. The accused said that he was then going to have tea and would explain the whole matter. So saying the accused left Korjat and did not return. The father then lodged a complaint with the Police and the accused was eventually arrested. Janki's husband was aggrieved at the deception of the accused that he took poison.

The defence of the accused was that he had slight acquaintance with Sawitri when she was in Bangalore in 1908. It was Sawitri, who wrote to him to come down from Poona and pass himself off as her husband, whom she represented to be dead. He also alleged that it was not possible for him to deceive Sawitri, who was a woman of 27 and had two children by Dewji.

The Sessions Judge held the accused guilty and sentenced him.

Their Lordships dismissed the appeal.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR SATURDAY, THE 19TH OF JANUARY, 1918.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI

In the Division Court No. 43.

CHAMBER MATTERS FOR DISPOSAL.

LIST (A) ATTORNEYS.

App No. 48-14-26-12—Dikshit D & Pur, Prithiraj Jethmal a firm v. Amersing Gumansing & anr, 26-11-17.

823-14—Dikshit D & Pur, Prithiraj Jethmal a firm v. Bhella Chandersing a firm, 26-11-17.

58-12—Dikshit D & Pur, Prithiraj Jethmal a firm v. Bhella Chandersing a firm, 26-11-17.

615-04—Edgelow G W & Co, Giasilal Dhamji Tankshali v. Shivbux Motiram & anr, 20-12-17.

608-17—C P D'Cunha, Poonamchand Tulsiram v. Doorgadutt Sawalka, 11-1-18.

1348-15—Raghavaya N & Co., Ramchandra Rohaji Mule v. Ashama Ramana Oodmoloo, 11-1-18.

S S 1060-16—Ardeshir H D & Co., Jehangir Dhanjibhoy Bhajiwalla v. Fardunji B Motiwalla & anr. Notice 19-10-17. Against 2nd Deft.

1552-17—Khanderao L & M. Messrs Jerup Jethaji & Co, a firm v. Mangaldas Tricumdas Shah, J Order 7-12-17.

965-17—Mans H M & Co., Madras Automobiles Ltd and The Continental Tyre Rubber Co. (In Liquidation), Payne & Co., 21-12-17.

In Re Indian Co.'s Act VI of 1882 and Re the Indian Specie Bank Ld., (In Liquidation)—In Person, J Sandars Slater (Applicant) v. Damodhar Lalji & ors, Respondents, Parties Concerned, 11-1-18.

936-17—M B Chothia Nakrabhai Juthabhai v. Ghodhabhai Mohanukhram & anr, Motichand & D, 15-1-18.

1187-17—Mehta D & Lalji, Hoosainbhai Mahomedbhai v. Jethabhai Ratansi & ors, Motichand & D, 15-1-18.

774-17—Dubash & Co., Alexander John Archer & anr v. Messrs K V Readymoney & Co, a firm, Captain & Vaidya, 15-1-18.

1135-17—Bhimji & Co., Jugjiwan Vallabhdas a firm v. Messrs F D Sassoon & Co, a firm, Payne & Co., 17-1-18.

O S 13-18—Mancchlal & Co., Ranchordas Jadhavji & anr v. The Advocate General of Bombay, 10-1-18.

LIST (B) COUNSEL.

In Re Indian Co.'s Act VII of 1913—Bhaik & Gir, In Re the Broach Industrial Cotton Spg & Wg Co., Ltd, (In Liquidation), v. Girdharlal Harilal Mehta, Petitioner, Parties Concerned, To special to the minutes of Judges Order dated 22-12-17.

In Re G & Ward's Act VIII of 1890—Amin & Desai, In Re Alibhoy Rajbhoy & anr, Minors v. Adamji Abdul Hoosein, Petitioner, Payne & Co., Notice 28-11-17.

In Re G & Ward Act VIII of 1890—Smetham B & Co., In Re Mehrana Bai Meherbai a minor v. Rustomji Edulji Bisney, Petitioner, Little & Co., Notice 10-1-18.

149-15—Little & Co., Marshall & Co, a firm v. Nagineram Fooleband a firm, M B Chothia, For review of taxation.

In Re Sale of Century Building situate at Hornby Road by Bai Shirewen Cawasji Bisin to Bai Hawebai wife of Mahomed Arif Mulla—Dikshit D & Pur, In Re Bills of Costs Charges and expenses of Messrs. Crawford P & Co., Attorneys of Purchaser v. In Re Bills of Costs Charges and expenses of Messrs Dikhit D & Purshotam, Attorneys for Vendor, Crawford B & Co., For review of taxation.

In Re Indian Co.'s Act VI of 1882 and Re the Indian Specie Bank Ltd. (In Liquidation)—Little & Co., J. Sandars Slater, Applicant v. B 342, Hormusji Bomonji and 151 & ors, Respondents, Parties Concerned, 21-12-17.

365-12—Mehta D & Lalji—Laxminrasad Beharilalji Mohari v. Gordhandas Dayalji & ors, Pandra & Co., 10-1-18.

1135-17—Payne & Co., Jugiwan Vallabhdas a firm v. Messrs F D Sassoon & Co, a firm, Bhimji & Co., Merwanji R & Co., 11-1-18.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

937-17—Ardeshir H D and Co, Narotamdas Bhau a firm v. Bhimji Machha and ors, Mehta D and L, Motichand and D, Part heard.

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CHINGLEPUT CONSPIRACY CASE.

ACCUSED COMMITTED TO SESSIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CHINGLEPUT, Jan. 17.

Mr. W. Scott Brown, Joint Magistrate of Chingleput, yesterday afternoon committed C. S. Sitarama Iyer to stand his trial at the Chingleput sessions on the following charges:—

(1) That you between June and September, 1917, at Conjeeveram by means of letters of such nature as is calculated to be or might be directly or indirectly useful to the enemy, with intention of assisting the King's enemies and thereby committed an offence punishable under Rule 28, under the Defence of India Consolidation Rules, framed under Section 2 of Act 4 of 1915; (2) that you between said dates and at said place attempted to communicate with a spy by means of letters mentioned in charge (1), with intention of assisting the King's enemies and thereby committed an offence under Rule 25-C (read with Rule 28 of said Rules); (3) that you between said dates and at said place attempted to transmit otherwise than through post letters or written message referred to in charge No. 1 and intended for persons resident in Germany and thereby committed offence punishable under Rule 20 read with Rule 28 of said Rules; (4) That you between said dates and at said place attempted to conspire by means of letters referred to in charge No. 1 to deprive his Majesty the Emperor of India of the sovereignity of British India and thereby committed offence punishable under Section 121-A and 511 of the Indian Penal Code; (5) that you between said dates and at said place attempted to collect men and arms and money with the intention of waging or being prepared to wage war against his Majesty the Emperor of India and therefore committed offence punishable under Sections 122 and 511 of the I. P. Code; (6) that you between said dates and at said place forged certain documents, to wit, two letters purporting to have been signed by Mr. Lionel Davidson, Chief Secretary to Government of Madras, with intent that said documents shall be used for the purpose of cheating the Consuls to whom they were sent, viz., Spanish and Swedish Consuls and thereby committed offence under Sections 466 and 468 of the I. P. Code; (7) that you between said dates and at said place forged four letters purporting to have been signed by one Pax Muller, German Missionary in internment, with intent that said documents shall be used for the purpose of cheating the Consuls to whom they were sent, viz., Dutch, Spanish and Swiss Consuls at Bombay and thereby committed offence under Section 468, I. P. Code.

MURDER OF MRS. MISTRY.

SERVANT'S APPEAL AGAINST CAPITAL SENTENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Jan. 17.

The Judicial Commissioner, Upper Burma, yesterday dismissed the appeal of Joseph, a Madrassi servant of Mr. M. Mistry of the office of Military Accounts, Maymyo, who was sentenced to death by the additional Sessions Judge, Mandalay, on a charge of murder of the wife of Mr. Mistry in September last. His Honour held the accused had deliberately killed Mrs. Mistry in revenge for having been dismissed from the service. The crime was a savage one.

COMPOUND FRACTURE OF SKULL.

SEQUEL TO ALTERCATION.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Deputy Inspector Dyer charged Hirachand Malidev and Krishna Vithoo with Voluntarily causing grievous hurt to Sitaram Narayan and Pandoo Sudkin by means of bamboo sticks. Mr. B. J. Dhondi and Mr. Mohanlal Desai defended the accused.

It was alleged that the complainants and the accused were relations, and an altercation took place between them on Mumbadevi Road on the night of the 5th instant on account of the first complainant having pledged his wife's ornaments. It was further alleged that the wife had complained about this to the accused. The first complainant sustained a compound fracture of the skull, and the second received injuries on the arm.

The accused pleaded not guilty. They said the two complainants were drunk at the time.

The case was adjourned.

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TELEGRAMS:—SHOOTER.

EMPLOYERS AND EMPLOYED

PREVENTING INDUSTRIAL STRIFE IN BRITAIN.

Far-reaching steps, designed to promote improved relations between British capital and labour, and the prevention of industrial strife after the war, have been taken by the National Alliance of Employers and Employed. A representative meeting, held in mail week, at the Caxton Hall, was presided over by the Right Hon. Frederick Huth Jackson. The constitution of the machinery was decided upon, and a programme setting forth the broad aims of the alliance adopted. Mr. Huth Jackson made an important statement relative to the Advisory Committees which are to be attached to the Employment Exchanges in connection with the demobilisation scheme as prepared by the Ministry of Labour. The Minister of Labour had authorised him to announce that the Committees were to have certain definite administrative functions in regard to demobilisation. What they had to aim at was the strictest economy of production, and that could be achieved without any reduction in wages. High wages had come to stay. Labour was entitled to them, and to better conditions generally. There must be shorter hours, better housing, better education. The workers must be encouraged to take a keen interest in the success and efficiency of the works, and, on the other hand, Labour must be prepared to give a full day's work for a full day's wage, and to assist the management in every possible way to secure the largest output at the lowest possible price.

Sir Algernon Firth said he had been an employer for forty years, and there had never been a trade union in his works. He recognised, however, that the conditions had absolutely altered, and that our commercial position and national future could only be secured by different methods and conditions.

Mr. James Sexton said that in a general sense the hearty co-operation of employers and employed had been ungrudgingly given to save the nation during the war. If that co-operation were not carried on industrially, all their work during the war would have been in vain.

A PARLIAMENTARY RECORD.

A new Parliamentary record was made on November 16th. As its makers were Mr. Billing and Mr. Lynch, it will be understood, says the "Daily Telegraph," that it was of little consequence. But as a Parliamentary curiosity it will probably stand till they choose to repeat their frivolity. On three occasions—it is not worth while to explain how each arose—they insisted on dividing the House and acted as tellers to empty lobbies. The figures were 90 to 0, 143 to 0, and 136 to 0. Some of the other gadflies of the House were present, but they would not buzz and bite in that particular company. Even gadflies have their codes.

The last occasion on which an empty lobby had to be announced by the tellers was on July 31, 1882, when Mr. Biggar and Mr. T. P. O'Connor found themselves deserted at an early hour in the morning by their weary companions on a resolution dealing with the pay of the Irish Constabulary.

ALLEGED RASH AND NEGLIGENT ACT.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Deputy Inspector Dyer charged John Michael Cronin, Sergeant, R.A.M.C., with causing hurt to Badhoo Jagroop on Thursday by doing a rash and negligent act so as to endanger human life.

Superintendent Canty stated that the complainant was suddenly struck on the leg by a bullet when he was carrying some postal bags, and the bullet could only have come from the Victoria War Hospital. Enquiries showed that two revolver shots had been fired by the accused. The revolver was found in the accused's box and it appeared that two charges had been recently discharged. As there was no reason whatever why the shots should have been fired, a doubt arose as to the sanity of the accused. The accused had been in the Dardanelles and in Mesopotamia.

The accused was ordered to be sent to the Police Surgeon for examination, and the case was adjourned.

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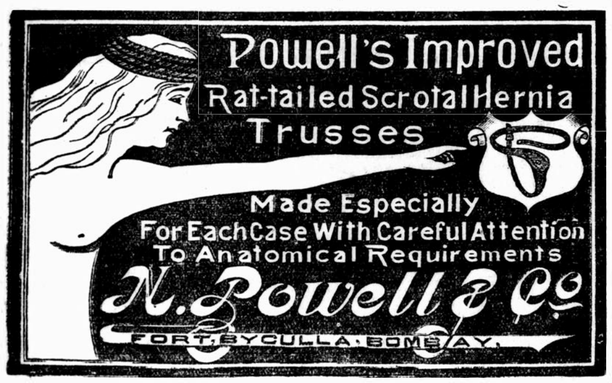

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CONFISCATION OF LAND IN RUSSIA.

A HUGE NET-WORK OF LAND COMMUNES

It is generally understood by the peasants and their intellectual leaders in this part of Russia that the establishment of a public law in relation to the land can only be obtained by the All-Russia Constituent Assembly, writes Mr. Philips Price to the "Manchester Guardian" from Samara. But, on the other hand, it is clearly realised that certain steps must be immediately taken to prepare the way for the general settlement and to prevent reactionary interests from robbing the peasants of the prize they have been waiting for so long. Foremost among these is the measure prohibiting sales of land pending the Constituent Assembly, except by permission of the Minister of Agriculture. Attempts have been made since the Revolution by proprietors whose lands are not already mortgaged to sell to foreign banks. The danger of international complications has created a strong public feeling in the rural districts against any transactions of this kind. As the result of interminable delays the peasants have begun to lose confidence in the Provisional Government, and in these Lower Volga provinces have taken the law into their own hands. In Samara, Simbirsk, Saratof, and Ufa the local Council of Peasants' Deputies and the land committees inspired by them have drawn up a temporary land socialisation scheme, and have already put this into practice. The local Socialist Revolutionary societies among the peasants and the local garrisons have in the last few months adopted more "activist" tactics. They have, in fact, become the rural counterpart to the Maximalists among the Social Democratic workmen's parties in the towns.

As a result of this state of mind the agrarian revolution has gone with extraordinary rapidity in these Lower Volga provinces. The land question may be said to be already settled in its main outlines. The expropriation of the landlords and the division of the land on a communal basis has been accomplished, and only awaits legal sanction. If this is not given, then, all the same, the land will remain divided as it is. The peasants, tired of delay, have presented the Government with an accomplished fact, and they know that the armed forces of the country, which are their own sons, will be on their side. It makes little difference now whether Cadets or Chernof triumph, in Petrograd as far as this part of Russia is concerned.

NEW LAND REGULATIONS.

In Samara the provincial Land Committee drew up a series of land regulations this summer which established the following principles:—All private purchase and sale of land in the province before the meeting of the Constituent Assembly is forbidden; all lands of private owners, banks, the late Tsar and Imperial Family, monasteries, and churches pass under the control of the local land committees, pending settlement at the Constituent Assembly; landowners and small proprietors may retain for their use that amount of land which they can work themselves by their own labour and with their own live stock; all land which cannot be worked by the owners passes into the public land fund and is freed from liability to rent; for the season 1917-18 the land is divided among the local land committees or communes; each commune is to draw up a statement of the number of peasant families, their need for land and their capacity to work it, and the provincial Land Committee is to make the distribution, approximating as far as possible to these needs.

Thus the landlords have automatically ceased to exist, while the few peasant proprietors who under the Stolypin Act bought their land from the communes have had their holdings reduced to that amount which they can sow this year. In actual practice I find that very little change has taken place. Those who formerly rented large areas of the landlords' land still work the same areas, but instead of paying rent for the right to use the land they keep this amount in their pockets. For instance, four million dessiatines of land in the Samara province used to be rented at an average of 25 roubles a dessiatine. Now about 100 million roubles a year goes into the pockets of the peasants, enabling them thereby to increase the productivity of their industry. The change at first sight appears merely a matter of book-keeping, but it is fraught with tremendous social and economic consequences.

I find that everywhere the rural commune is not only maintaining its functions but even extending them. It has, in fact, become converted into the village land committee, which, acting under the district and provincial land committees, draws up the plans for the year's land distribution among its members. The question is being raised as to whether some of the larger villages ought not to split up into a number of communes, and the arguments used by some of the Socialist Revolutionary leaders is that the introduction of agricultural co-operation for machinery, seeds, manures, and the selling of produce is made easier if a number of communes closely allied to one another are formed than if there is one unwieldy commune. Whatever is finally settled, it is clear that the whole country is being covered with a huge network of land communes, all of which are connected with each other in the common purpose of developing the land on a public basis and of removing all traces of private exploitation.

"SPOOK" CAVE-DWELLERS IN KENT.

WEIRD AND MYSTERIOUS HAPPENINGS

A responsible correspondent sends us, writes the "Morning Post", the following remarkable narrative, which we publish as received:—

There have been weird and mysterious happenings at Cheriton, Kent, and for their explanation Sir A. Conan Doyle and Sir William F. Barrett, ex-president of the Society for Psychical Research, have been consulted. An excavation in the form of a cave has been made in the grounds of Enbrook Manor, the residence of Mr. H. P. Jacques, a County Justice and Chairman of the Urban District Council. The work had been entrusted to Mr. F. W. Rolfe, a builder, who himself was formerly a member of the Cheriton Council. A roomy cavern had been cut out when strange, uncanny, and alarming things happened.

Mr. Rolfe has given a detailed account of his experiences. He states that on one occasion a large stone hit him on the crown of the head, causing a cut (the wound is still visible); on another occasion he received a violent blow on his hand, and again blood was drawn. Then a missile struck him with violence on his right ear. Candles were repeatedly extinguished by air and sand to the accompaniment of a whizzing sound. On several occasions pieces of rock varying from eight to twenty pounds in weight were hurled from one position to another.

A lad named Penfold, working with him states that he saw the stones lift themselves perhaps an inch, then drop again; then about three inches and drop once more. Then they would lift themselves and fall some feet away. On another occasion there was a heap of stones at one place, and these would "fly of themselves" to another position. There were bricks on the floor. These rose apparently of their own volition and were hurled to other positions.

Referring particularly to the stones, Mr. Rolfe said: "Often these did not come in a straight line, but took a semi-circular course. I am sore and bruised all over now with the blows I received from the stones and rocks. In fact, it became so 'warm' down there that although I determined to stick it through I said to Mr. Jacques at the end of one day, 'I really can't put up with it any longer.' Well, I had two days off, and then, after consideration, I determined to finish the job. On starting again everything went well for a couple of days. After this things became worse. Stones and rocks began to fly about, so much so that an iron stove and iron pipe were smashed to pieces. Then, to crown all, a short bricklayer's hammer weighing about 4lb. in weight threw itself towards me. The boy Penfold shouted 'Look out! Perhaps the sledge hammer will move.' Hardly had the boy uttered the words than the sledge hammer weighing 14lb. came over and dropped near with a thud. That is not all. The pickaxe, lying in quite another part of the structure, came for me, too, in an ominous manner. There were three chairs, too, on the floor of the cave, and these danced and flew about in the most extraordinary style. If some of those weighty stones had fallen on me probably I should not be here now."

A Canadian soldier who offered to give assistance to Mr. Rolfe corroborates his statements, and says: "I can assure you I have had enough of the place, and shall give it a wide berth. I do know that I have seen and experienced a hidden force which I cannot explain. Sir A. Conan Doyle had a long chat with me, and listened to all I had to relate with a sympathetic interest."

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IRISH REDISTRIBUTION.

PROSPECTS OF THE CONVENTION.

A NATIONALIST PROTEST.

In the House of Commons on Dec. 4th, Mr. J. Redmond moved an amendment to strike the whole subject of Irish redistribution out of the Home Secretary's motion, and therefore out of the bill writes the "Daily Telegraph." He accused the Government of having in this matter acted with bad faith to Irish Nationalists and to the House of Commons, inasmuch as they had raised this highly controversial subject at a time when it was promised that controversial subjects should be avoided. There could be no question more controversial than that of Irish redistribution. This was a matter which was provided for in the Home Rule Act of 1914. Moreover, the whole question of the future representation of Ireland in that House was one of the subjects before the Convention.

Not until the other day was any hint given that the understanding which existed was to be disregarded. The fact that the Speaker's Conference made no recommendations as to redistribution did not justify the Government in assuming that they were free to deal with it. The conduct of the Speaker's Conference was consistent with the understanding which existed—an understanding which should be adhered to. If the Irish Nationalists had not on their part abided by the agreement which existed this bill would never have got so far as it had done.

It had been suggested that the action of the Home Secretary showed a lack of faith in the success of the Convention. Certainly those who insisted on having a redistribution scheme put into this bill now could only have the object of providing for the contingency of the Convention breaking down. To take such a course was in itself prejudicial to the work of the Convention. It prejudiced the whole chance of a settlement, and was much to be deplored.

Sir J. B. Lonsdale (U—Mid-Armagh) claimed that redistribution would be essentially just.

MR. T. HEALY AND SIR E. CARSON.

Mr. T. M. Healy said he did not think that anything more discreditable or shameful had ever been attempted than the conduct of the Government in respect to this measure—conduct which was a consequence of the inclusion of Sir E. Carson in the Government, and which meant that in certain important respects the Home Rule Act of 1914 was converted into a scrap of paper. What had been done had been done at the instance of men of the group who were responsible for the present war if the late American Ambasador to Berlin—no bad judge—was to be believed. (Nationalist cheers and interruptions.) The action of Sir E. Carson had invested the Convention with the character of a comedy, which was only equalled by the comedy in that House which was being acted now on this question of Irish redistribution. Sir E. Carson took good care that the question of the representation of the Irish universities should not come within the purview of the Boundary Commission.

This was a Protestant and an Orange scheme. It is said (Mr. Healy added) this discussion will injure the prospects of the Convention. The Convention has no prospects. It never had any prospects. The Conservatives from Ulster have been delaying time. They have no intention of producing a scheme. Something else may produce a scheme for Ireland if Lord Lansdowne's letter is well founded. You are creating a majority in Ulster against Home Rule. That is your triumph, and this is the day on which you celebrate it.

CHIEF SECRETARY'S REPLY.

Mr. Duke (Chief Secretary for Ireland) said the hon. member had credited the Orange party with the authorship of the instructions to the Boundary Commissioners. The suggestion was absolutely groundless. Those instructions were framed with the desire to limit redistribution to the kind dictated by the imperative necessities of the case when the House once decided there must be redistribution.

The hon. member (continued Mr. Duke) attacked the Convention, which he described as a dishonest comedy. As I regard the success of the Convention as one of the greatest benefits which could possibly happen to Ireland, I regret that attack. I know no ground for the supposition that its prospects have been hurt by the redistribution scheme, and with all the knowledge I have of its proceedings I am satisfied there is as good a possibility to-day of the success of its undertaking as there has been at any time during the past four months, in which Irishmen of every class and creed have been rendering generous service for the good their common country. (Cheers.) I sincerely trust that the omen of the attack from one of the ablest members of this House and a very conspicuous Irishman upon the labours of his fellow-countrymen will be averted. (Hear, hear.)

The Chief Secretary went on to combat the view that the object of the redistribution scheme had been to create a Protestant ascendancy anywhere. In many instances the state of things was unjust, and could not be supported on an examination of the facts.

Mr. J. DEVLIN (N—Belfast) asserted that as the result of political pressure the Government had brought in an unfair scheme of redistribution. The Nationalists wanted the franchise at any price. It was, however, a contemptible thing for the Government to introduce this unfair scheme in face of the inaction or the hostility of the Speaker's Conference.

Sir G. Cave denied that the question had been brought forward because the Government anticipated the failure of the Convention. The delay was because they expected that within a few months of the opening of the Convention some proposals would have been made which would have rendered this scheme unnecessary.

Mr. Dillon: Have you abandoned hope now?

Sir G. Cave: Certainly not. Continuing, the Home Secretary said that no one had denied that Irish redistribution would bring a nearer approach to justice than the present system.

Mr. Dillon said the Government's was just the policy to throw all the Nationalists of Ireland into the Sinn Fein camp.

The debate was adjourned at eleven o'clock and the House rose.

STATE HOUSING IN BRITAIN.

SCHEME FOR 300,000 DWELLINGS.

The Technical Conference set up by the British National Housing and Town Planning Council has submitted to the Local Government Board, its interim report on the problems likely to present themselves for solution in regard to housing and town planning action at the close of the war. The conference took as the basis of their inquiries the statement of Mr. Hayes Fisher, President of the Local Government Board, in a speech delivered at Manchester on November 6, that the number of houses likely to be built by the State for the working classes in the first year after the war was 300,000 for England and Wales. They have assumed that these houses are likely to be built in the proportion of 200,000 in urban and 100,000 in rural areas. This estimate, the report states, takes no account of the number of houses which should be built to meet the undoubtedly grave and pressing housing needs of Scotland.

They are satisfied that, if 300,000 houses are to be erected in one year, the organising ability and energy of at least one-half of the employers in the building trade will be needed, and the labour of no fewer than 400,000 workmen will be required for the accomplishment of the task. The same proportion applies to the subsidiary trades engaged in the production of building materials. The Conference urge that the houses should be designed with skill and executed in a substantial manner, under most careful supervision. They should mark a clear advance on the type of houses built for the working classes in the period preceding the war. It will be necessary at the close of the war to ask the tenants of the new houses to pay higher rents than those current before the war. For this reason the new houses must be made as attractive as to be well worth the extra rent charged. The cost of a well-designed and well-planned cottage need not be substantially greater than that of the "brick-box" in a row built abutting on the street.

The Conference declares that the number of houses per acre in urban schemes should not exceed twelve. Where several acres are acquired, about 10 per cent. of the area should be devoted to recreation grounds, children's playgrounds, and open spaces. Wherever possible, no house should be more than 300 yards from a playground, which should be accessible without crossing a main road. Government loans and grants-in-aid should be conditional on a proper lay-out scheme, provision of open spaces, cottage gardens, of not less than one-eighth of an acre per cottage, and careful grouping for further extensions.

OVERSEAS TRADE.

AFTER-WAR CAMPAIGN.

The scope and method of the newly-formed Government Commercial Intelligence Department was explained to Liverpool commercial men in mail week by Sir Arthur Steel Maitland, Director of the organisation. Government support would, he said, be given to any opening in a foreign country which it could be legitimately used to develop. In the future he hoped attachés would be known as counsellors, and would have a better-paid and better-equipped service, with higher rank and status, because our foreign policy must be largely industrial and commercial in outlook, and the attachés work would be the focussing of the commercial aspects of our work abroad. Even then we should only be on the threshold of the great problem we had to face in our overseas trade if we were to be successful when war was over and the countries traded in neutral markets again.

That problem was set us by our competitors abroad, and most seriously by Germany. If we were to keep up our end we must not underrate our competitors, but recognise how industrious and intelligent the German was in the matter of overseas competition in neutral countries. If the Germans could re-establish their control of trade after the war they meant to do so, and were already making attempts under the guise of neutral cover. The Prussian idea in commerce, as in war, was to dominate entirely the countries with whom they were in relation. We must not slavishly imitate that method, but, in the light of such competition, safeguard the interests of ourselves and our Allies, who would rightly resist any attempt at domination by us as much as by Germany. In dealing with the problem all British interests—financier, manufacturer, merchant, working man, and Government—must combine, or revenge would be taken on us in commerce as successful as a great military victory. No Government department could face an essentially commercial problem alone. Success was only possible if the commercial community co-operated, giving of their business knowledge.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS TO CANADA.

A Press Note says intimation has been received from the Canadian Government that travellers from India will not be permitted to proceed from Canada to the United Kingdom unless they are in possession of passports endorsed in India for the complete journey to the United Kingdom via Canada, except at the direct request in each case of the Government of India.

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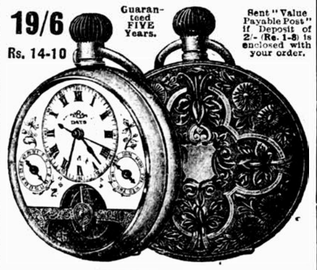

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ATTACK ON CABINET.

SIR E. CARSON ON A SHAM CRISIS.

NO INTERFERENCE.

Speaking at a luncheon at the Constitutional Club, London, on November 20th, Sir Edward Carson said that since the war broke out he had advised all his friends to subordinate everything to the interests of the Empire. It was quite enough that we should have to fight the Hun without fighting each other. (Hear, hear.)

He hoped that the political truce would continue through the period of reconstruction—(hear, hear),—because he firmly believed that the period of reconstruction would be the most critical period that this country would have to go through. (Hear, hear.) He believed that there would be modifications of our political parties. There would be great changes after the war, and parties must recognise these changes.

In one country there was a bloody revolution, some other countries were threatened with revolution, and it must not be imagined that there was no revolution going on in this. It was not likely to be a revolution of disorder, but it was only by facing facts that the disaster of anarchy could be prevented. (Hear, hear.) The debt we owed our sailors and soldiers for all their sacrifices could not be repaid by playing them to their homes with brass bands and leaving them there and forgetting all about them. (Hear, hear.)

A WORKED-UP CRISIS.

We had arrived at a period of the war in which the grit, nerve, and soul would be more sorely tried. Nothing could be more mischievous, whether it be due to the action of politicians or by the action of the Press than that anything should be tolerated which led to the incitement of schism and mistrust. (Hear, hear.) We had just passed through ten days of a worked-up and sham crisis. Certain accusations had been levelled against the Government, because though in this instance they were levelled against the Prime Minister, they were equally levelled against every one of Mr. Lloyd George's colleagues. (Hear, hear.)

The colleagues of the Prime Minister in the Cabinet were supposed to be a certain number of cyphers and dummies who had been struck obedient by a wild Premier. (Laughter.) Nothing was further from fact. They were supposed to have been waging war on the great administration of our splendid army. A more wicked and scandalous attempt to sow dissension in their midst as so grave and perilous a crisis had never been known.

What really happened? There was a debacle in Italy. He would not go into its causes, but when they set about to repair that disaster it was said that there was a conspiracy against the army, and that the politicians were interfering with the soldiers, as if the soldiers and the politicians were in separate camps. The whole thing from beginning to end was a lie, and a mischievous lie, brought about in one way by political machinations and in another way by ignorance and suspicion. If there had been the slightest idea of the politicians interfering with the soldiers in the management of the war he would not have held his office as a member of the War Cabinet for ten minutes.

ATTACKS ON LEADERS.

There was one class of mind which seemed determined by public insult on ousting our leaders from their commands. He read the other day attacks on Sir John Jellicoe. He, who served with him at the Admiralty, was a better judge of Sir John Jellicoe's abilities and service than some writer in Fleet Street. They could not go on if this sort of thing continued. How did they expect these men to sit down and do their work? (Cries of "Stop it.")

"It is said," he continued, "we are interfering with Sir William Robertson in the conduct of the war. It is not true. I say again, this sort of thing must stop. (Applause.) Attack the politicians as much as you like. While I don't think any country can boast of a more patriotic press than ours, it would be well for them to remember a very elementary maxim, "Don't attack the men at the helm." (Loud applause.)

The only men who could judge them are those who are brought into contact with them. If they are the best men they ought to be left alone to do their work; if they are not the best men it is the fault of those who appoint them. In heaven's name attack those who appoint them, but leave the men alone to concentrate their minds and energies on the work, God knows difficult enough, which they are prosecuting. (Cheers.)

"And, if that was not enough, in the middle of it all, a great man, if you like a superman, comes to tell us that in contrast with America we are so inefficient that America will have to take over the management of the war.

A CRITIC AND AMERICA.

"I have a great admiration of this great man, but I think that is a grave calumny upon his fellow-citizens, and I know it is not the view of the Americans. I have had the honour of meeting many of the American Mission, and they are lost in astonishment and amazement at the organisation and the effort it has put forward by this country. (Cheers.)

"I do not understand this kind of criticism. If a man has a seat in Parliament and he thinks things are going wrong, why does he not go down to his seat in Parliament and suggest what we ought to do to set it right? There he can be answered."

He (Sir Edward) had searched through the volumes of Hansard, and this great man, so far as he could see, had never made one single suggestion since the war began from his seat in Parliament, where he could be criticised. The last ten days, instead of dealing with this crisis, might have been much better spent in getting on with the war. Let the Allied Council get to work. Let our soldiers and politicians recognise that each was indispensable.

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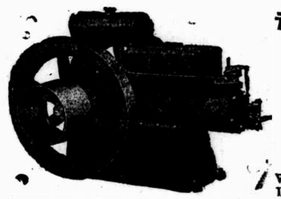

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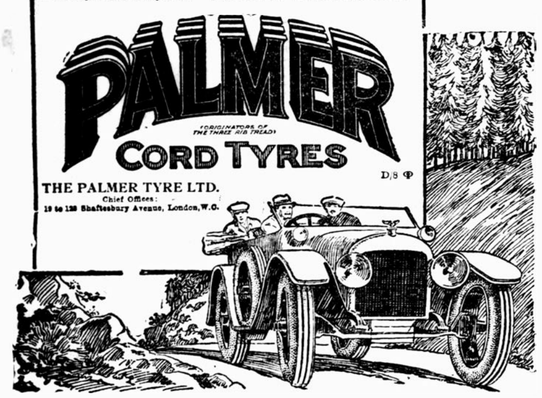

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The Cathedral, St. Thomas the Apostle, Church Gate Street.—Clergy: Rev. H. L. Arnould, Senior Presidency Chaplain; Rev. W. F. M. Hammerton, Garrison Chaplain. 7 a.m., Holy Communion; 7-45 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion, Choral. Hours in C. Hymns 82, 329, 553, 359. 5-30 p.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evening and Sermon Preacher Lord Bishop of Bombay. Canticles Anthem. Woodward in A. Hymns 228, 218, 81 Collections for Bombay Diocesan Central Funds. Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m. and Evensong at 4-15 p.m. Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. On Wednesdays Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m. War Litany 7-0 p.m.

Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba—Chaplain Rev. R. L. Wormald, 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 10 a.m., Parade Service; 5-15 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

All Saints Church, Malabar Hill.—8 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Saturday 26th Lord Bishop of Bombay Special Service of all Christian congregations in Bombay.

St. Mary the Blessed Virgin, Parel.—Chaplain Rev. J. B. Glass. 8 a.m., Morning Prayer; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon; Preacher Rev. J. B. Glass.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum.—Clergy: English.—Rev. H. T. Vodden, M.A. (Incumbent), Rev. Canon R. S. Heywood, M.A., Rev. H. W. Lea-Wilson, M.A. Marathi, Rev. Canon D. L. Joshi and Rev. D. A. Yardi, B.A., Gujarati.—Rev. L. Hari. English Services: 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evening Prayer, and Sermon. Collections for Church Expenses and Poor. Marathi Service 9 a.m. Gujarati Service, 2-30 p.m.

St. Paul's, Kamatipura (S.P.G.), Foras Road.—7 a.m., Matins; 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion (Choral); 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

Christ Church, Byculla.—7-0 a.m., Holy Communion (Plain); 7-30 a.m., Morning Prayer; 8-0 a.m., Holy Communion (Choral); 5-15 p.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evening Prayer and Sermon.

St. Nicholas' Church (opposite Prince's Dock).—Chaplain (Vacant). 9-15 a.m., Morning Prayer and Holy Communion; 7 p.m., Evening Prayer.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road.—Clergy Rev. A. L. Bradbury, 8 a.m. Matins and Litany; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross, Umarkhadi (Chapel of Ease to St. Peter).—Clergy: Rev. Fr. Moore, Rev. H. Lord and Rev. J. Londhe. 6-30 a.m., Holy Communion (English); 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion (Marathi); 9 a.m., Matins (Gujarati) 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon (Marathi).

St. Peter's, Mazagon.—6-30 a.m., Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8-0 a.m., Choral Eucharist; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

St. Stephen's Church, Bandra Hill.—Clergy; Rev. J. S. Payne, Chaplain-in-charge. will vreach. Matins and Sermon at 11 a.m.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

St. Andrew's Church (Church of Scotland), Apollo Street, Fort—Senior Chaplain Rev. J. Drummond Gordon, B. D. 9-30 a.m., Joint Service with United Free Church of Scotland; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

United Free Church of Scotland, Waudby Road.—Chaplain: Rev. R. M. Gray. 9-30 a.m., United Service in St. Andrew's Church; 5-0 p.m., Sunday School and Bible Classes; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service and Holy Communion.

WESLEYAN.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens—9 a.m., Morning Service; Preacher Rev. F. Hartley. 6-30 p.m., Evening Service. Preacher: Rev. T. T. Sheriff. Sunday School at 3 p.m.

Wesleyan Marathi Mission.—Minister Rev. Rahator, 8-15 a.m., Byculla, 4-30 p.m., Elphinstone Road, Parel. Tamil and Telugu Service.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Ambroli Presbyterian Church, Girgaum Back Road.—Minister: Rev. M. B. Niambe. English Service 9-30 a.m.; Evening Service in Marathi, 5 p.m.

METHODIST.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Clare Road, Byculla.—Pastor: Rev. W. E. Bancroft. 8-30 a.m., Sunday School; 9-15 a.m., Morning Service; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service; 8-30 p.m., Men's Social Hour in Union Hall.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder.—Pastor Rev. Ml. Ingham, 9-45 a.m., Sunday School; 11 a.m. Morning Service; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service. A cordial welcome to all.

CONGREGATIONAL.

American Mission Church, Hume Memorial Church, New Nagpada Road, Byculla.—Pastor: Rev. John Majelu, 9 a.m., Sunday School; 10 a.m., Sunday School Teachers' Class; 3-15 p.m., Gospel Spreading Society; 5 p.m., Afternoon Service; Prayer Meeting on Friday at 8-30 p.m. Agripada: 9 a.m., Sunday School; 5 p.m., Afternoon Service.

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Bombay Bantist Church (opp. Post Office), Middle Colaba.—Minister Rev. E. P. Blackaby.—9 o'clock morning and 6-30 o'clock evening the Pastor will preach. Sunday School from 5 to 6 p.m. All seats free. A cordial welcome to all.

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The Cathedral (Our Lady of Hope), Kalbadevi.—Vicar Rev. Dr. B. de Monte 7 and 8-30 a.m., Masses; 5-30 p.m. Evening Service.

The Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers, Masses 6 a.m., 8 a.m and 9 a.m. Evening Service 6-30 p.m.

St. Anne's, Byculla.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers. Masses 6-30 a.m., 7-30 a.m., and 8-30 a.m., Evening 6-30 p.m.

Church of Our Lady of the Rosary, Mazagon.—Masses 5-30 a.m., 7 a.m., and 8-30 a.m. Evening Service 6 p.m.

Cavel Church (Our Lady of Health).—Vicar; Rev. M. DeSa, Masses 7 and 8-30.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul, (Burrow's Lane) Girgaum Road.—Vicar: Rev. Fr. J. N. Coutinho, 5-30, 6-30, 7-30 and 10-30 a.m., Masses: 6 p.m., Benediction.

St. Theresa's Chapel, Girgaum Tram Terminus—Chaplain: Rev. D. Remedios, 6-30 a.m. Mass; 5-0 p.m., Evening Service.

Chapel of Our Lady of Dolours, New Sonapur.—Chaplain: Rev. Daniel X Fernandes. Masses at 6 and 8 a.m., with Benediction and Sermon; 6-30 p.m. Sermon and Benediction.

Church of N. S. de Salvacao, Dadar.—Acting Vicar Rev. J. J. Dias, Sunday Service: Low Masses at 5-30 and 6-30 a.m. Evening Service 4-30 p.m. Daily Masses 6-30 and 8 a.m.

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THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Jan. 18.

The disturbance in the north has given few light falls of rain in the plains and fairly general snowfall in the Punjab hills and Keshmir and is now travelling awa yeastwards. The storm off Madras yesterday now lies off Nellore, which has given local rain in east Madras, is moving in the direction between north and north-west. The chief amounts are three inches at Nellore, one at Madras.

Forecast:—Diminution in the Punjab, extension in the north-east of the Peninsula.

STORM IN MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Jan. 17.

A strong and gusty land wind has been blowing here unceasingly from yesterday accompanied with rain. The daily velocity was registered at 295 miles, against an average of 146. The gust has been very violent, but there was no damage in the city. It is blowing still.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 18th January 1918, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab, Delhi reports 0.13in. of rain. Skies are clear in the south-west Punjab and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature has fallen and is now in defect except in the extreme eastern districts; night temperature is in excess at Delhi.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Night temperature continues in defect in the extreme southern districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded in east Rajputana and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in lower Sind and normal or in excess elsewhere. Night temperature is in excess in east Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are moderately clouded in the eastern half of the reporting area and clear or lightly clouded in the western half. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in defect; night temperature is also below normal in the extreme western districts.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are heavily clouded in south Hyderabad and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature continues in defect; night temperature is also below normal in the north Bombay Deccan and the adjacent parts of north Hyderabad but has risen elsewhere and is now in excess in south Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—The storm off Madras has caused nearly general rain on the north Coromandel coast and local rain in the Madras Deccan and has advanced northwards and is probably off Nellore to-day. The disturbed conditions in north-west India have given light isolated showers in the plains of the Punjab and have moved slightly eastwards.

Nearly general rain is likely on the north Coromandel coast, local rain in the Madras Deccan and some showers in south Hyderabad. A few showers may occur also in the east Punjab and the adjacent districts of the United Provinces.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8, a m. on FRIDAY, the 18th of January 1918.

STATIONS.	Temp. In Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. In Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Departure 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	58.3	48.9	91	..	2.43	—1.20
Do. (17th Jan.)	73.4	56.0	54	..	2.46	+0.36
Jask				..	0	
Muskat	72.5	68.9	58	..	0	—1.28
Do. (17th Jan.)						
PUNJAB—						
Multan	61.7	41.9	96	..	0.06	—0.39
Kawalpindi ..	52.3	35.6	88	0.03	4.50	+2.17
Lahore	54.4	41.4	94	0.09	0.15	—0.86
Hissar	64.3	44.7	94	..	0.18	
Ambala	65.9	46.3	90	0.05	0.94	—1.00
Delhi	70.0	53.1	81	0.13	0.32	—0.64
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	73.1	50.2	61	..	0.06	—0.62
Mainpuri	74.4	44.0	75	..	0.04	—0.98
Jhansi	76.0	43.1	72	..	0	—0.71
Cawnpore	72.0	44.1	96	..	0.40	—0.54
Allahabad	73.0	42.1	86	..	0.39	—0.67
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	73.1	46.8	94	..	0.02	—0.27
Karachi	77.3	54.9	44	..	0	—0.45
Ajmer	74.2	51.0	87	0.02	0.02	—0.59
Jaipore	75.5	55.1	40	0.02	0.02	—0.56
Kotah	80.0	51.0	56	..	0	—0.44
Mount Abu	64.0	30.6	24	..	0	—0.49
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA						
WEST—	78.4	48.7	53	..	0	—0.16
Bhuj	75.3	39.5	64	..	0	—0.10
Dwarka	81.6	58.3	67	..	0	—0.41
Veraval	82.2	59.9	83	..	0	—0.29
Rajkot	86.2	57.0	62	..	0	—0.32
Bhavnagar Para ..	86.1	59.1	67	..	0	—0.19
Surat	86.1	59.5	50	..	0	—0.21
Ahmedabad	84.8	52.4	58	..	0	—0.26
Deesa	78.5	52.6	64	..	0	—0.40
Neemuch	71.1	46.9	71	..	0	—0.65
Indore						
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	73.7	46.3	67	..	0.96	—0.30
Saugor	73.8	49.4	44	..	0	—1.39
Hoshangabad ..	77.1	47.4	54	..	0	—1.18
Khandwa	82.0	47.1	57	..	0	—0.02
Akola	80.2	48.5	52	..	0	—1.40
Amraoti	78.8	56.8	36	..	0	—1.37
Nagpur	77.6	57.2	46	..	0	—1.45
Chanda	80.5	53.0	63	..	0	—1.19
Raipur	77.7	52.3	80	0.04	0.04	—0.73
KONKAN—						
Bombay	80.7	67.1	78	..	0	—0.52
Ratnagiri	86.1	64.7	44	..	0.98	+0.37
Marmugao	82.3	65.7	72	..	5.95	+4.79
Karwar	87.9	62.4	83	..	1.10	—0.82
BOMBAY DACCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	81.3	46.9	48	..	1.40	+0.64
Ahmednagar	76.0	47.5	60	..	3.00	+1.98
Poona	78.4	46.9	72	..	3.57	+2.80
Sholapur	82.3	57.7	30	..	0.54	—0.90
Bijapur	80.5	59.9	39	..	1.11	—0.09
Belgaum	79.1	55.3	37	..	4.61	+2.73
Aurangabad	77.3	46.1	40	..	0.38	—0.58
Nizamabad (Indur).	80.6	60.1	49	..	0	—0.74
Hyderabad	80.3	66.3	64	..	1.87	+0.70
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	87.2	67.1	59	..	2.41	—0.93
Calicut	84.8	65.2	82	..	7.27	+1.10
Cochin	86.7	70.7	74	..	14.37	+6.08
Colombo	84.9	67.3	95	..	18.36	—1.15
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam ..	79.3	67.7	98	0.15	11.59	+5.43
Bellary	83.7	66.7	76	..	2.20	+0.06
Cuddapah	74.7	65.3	97	0.64	5.38	+0.79
Madras	71.4	67.3	94	1.11	20.09	+0.57
Banzalore	76.7	61.9	80	..	2.35	—1.13
Coimbatore	86.7	59.6	70	..	7.03	+2.23
Trichinopoly ..	90.6	68.9	62	..	0.25	—1.73
Negapatam	83.8	70.0	91	..	36.77	+8.77

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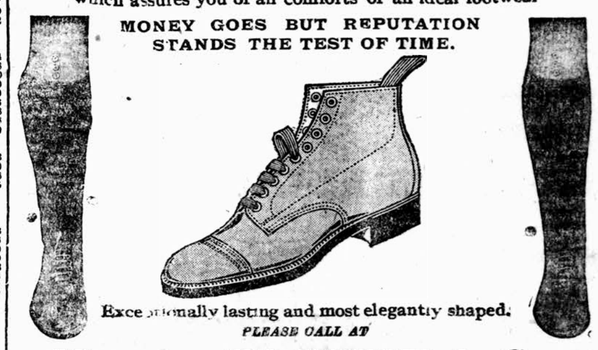

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